

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

NAVY

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FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXV.—NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER 1814.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

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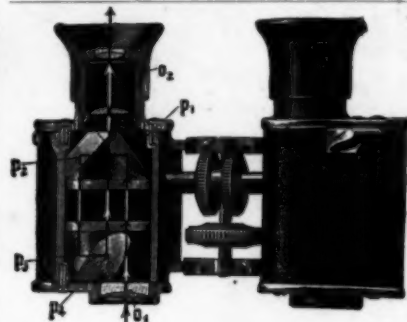
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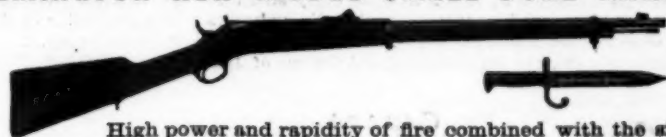
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WESLEY MERRITT'S COMMAND.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THEIR POSSIBILITIES.

Wesley Merritt ruling in the Philippines as a sort of vice royal representative of the sovereignty of the American people, holding sway over a territory exceeding in extent to the combined area of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, and having authority over a motley population of from eight to ten millions! Does not this read like a tale from the "Arabian Nights?" Possibly in the end it may prove to be no more substantial, though the presence of a victorious American squadron at Manila, the organization of an invading force of 15,000 to 20,000, or possibly 30,000, gives an air of reality to it which is very captivating to the American imagination.

Let us consider the characteristics of this furthestmost outpost of the American Army, which, having conquered in the past a highway across our broad continent to the

uary 30, 1875, prostrated 3,800 houses in the southern part of Luzon and killed 250 people.

Revolutions may be considered indigenous to all Spanish colonies, and with our milder sway we may be able to prevent these, if, indeed, we do not repeat our experiences of civilian attempts to control the American Indians.

Some of the inhabitants of these tropical islands are as wild as we can well imagine; others would be peaceable enough under an intelligent administration, though we shall have an abundance of superstitious beliefs and class prejudices to deal with, such as the uncompromising American spirit does not readily adapt itself to. We shall be more alien to the natives in some respects even than the Spaniards, for in process of time they have succeeded in converting large numbers of the docile natives to their religious views, and the Spanish priests, who have mastered the native languages, are a powerful influence, in spite of the animosities their rule has

The most important island after Luzon is Panay, which is divided into three provinces, the greatest of which is Iloilo, with a population of 410,000.

The purely European element of all this—exclusive of the troops—is not supposed to amount to more than 10,000 to 15,000. There are 40,000 Chinese in Manila alone and large numbers of Mestizos, a cross between the Europeans and whites.

The pure natives who compose the bulk of the population are Malays, which are divided into two great strains, the Tagals and Bisayans. They inhabit the interior, and are agricultural and half civilized. Then there are the Tingaranes, of Japanese origin, the Tagaloe half-breed descendants of the Malay rajahs and warriors who ruled in Luzon before the coming of the Spaniards. Finally we have the Igorrators, who are a cross of the natives and the followers of the Chinese pirate Limahon, who invaded Luzon in 1574, and on the failure of their attack took refuge in the forests of the interior. There are



Manila, Capital of the Philippines, and of Spain's Possessions in the East; View Towards the Mouth of the River Pasig, from the Walls of the Old City. From a Photograph supplied by Mr. W. Rankin to the London "Illustrated News."

Pacific, is now, with the help of our noble Navy, to establish itself some 7,000 miles still further to the west.

Of present greatness and with magnificent possibilities for the future, the Philippine archipelago is not in all respects desirable as a place of residence. Among its prominent characteristics are earthquakes and revolutions. The earthquakes are indigenous to the locality and present a record for a single year of forty-one upheavals, including one volcanic eruption. These earthquakes were spread over a large area, and no one locality had any large number in the year referred to. An earthquake is due about once in ten days, and sometimes there are a dozen small earthquakes a day for a week at a time. Two thousand persons were killed on Luzon Island in 1884 by falling timbers and walls, and the loss of life in the great earthquake of 1860 in Negros Island was estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure was shaken down, and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island.

Hurricanes, too, are not unknown, and the one of Jan-

aroused, and the results of which are shown in seventeen considerable rebellions in the last sixty years. In 1876 the native insurgents lost 5,000 of their best men. In 1882 several thousand more men, and 600 of their leaders were beheaded and shot to death in squads at the garrisons at Cavite. The present rebellion broke out last June and was quelled for a time by Spanish troops. Last January 100 rebels were shot in the suburbs of Manila. Suddenly the rebellion broke out again, and now it seems to be the most general revolt yet known in the islands: There are reported to be 10,000 Spanish regulars on guard in the islands. The insurgents last fall numbered about 46,000, of whom 5,000 were armed with good guns.

Luzon, the largest island in the Philippine archipelago, has a population of 4,500,000, and the capital, Manila, situated thereon, had a population in 1894 of 290,000. The population of the other greater islands are about as follows: Papay, 277,000; Cebu, 203,000; Leyte, 226,000; Negros, 205,000; Mindanas, 190,000, and Samar, 179,000.

also, remains of the aboriginal Negritos, a race of dwarfish blacks, who are gradually dying out.

In any scheme of invasion and occupation the idiosyncrasies and capacity for offense and defense of all this mass of people must be considered, and it should be well understood that although a large part of it is semi-civilized it has been too long in contact with the white race not to understand its own inherent physical power. A very considerable proportion of it is half-bred or with a good infusion of European blood, and from it has been drawn the insurgent forces.

Luzon, in which Manila is situated, has an extent of 400 miles from north to south and varies in width from 25 to 150 miles. In the southern part of Luzon is the great Lake of Bay, and north of this extend two mountain ranges, one following the east coast and the other the west coast. Between these hills flows the swift current of the great river Tajo.

The outlet of Bay Lake is the River Pasig, on which is situated Manila, with its magnificent bay, 120 miles in circumference. On one bank of the river is the Spanish and military quarters, bounded on the one side by the sea and on the other by a great plain, where the troops are exercised and which is the resort of Manila fashion during the cool of the evening.

In the suburb of Badongo, across the river, are domiciled the foreigners and the half-breeds, some of whom are rich enough to find entrance into the exclusive Spanish society. Travelers dwell upon the beauty of the half-breed woman, and they appear to have made a complete conquest of the sensitive hearts of the middle of the Navy who visited Manila a quarter of a century ago, and whose experiences were recorded by one of their number in "Scribner's Magazine" for August, 1875. This particular middy tells us of his fascinating experiences in making love in Spanish—experiences, we fear, not likely to be repeated by the officers of Admiral Dewey's squadron, for the present, at least, though certainly "the brave deserve the fair."

For an island lying so near to the equator, the climate of Manila is very temperate, the power of the tropic sun being in a measure moderated by the moist atmosphere, the mountains and the immense forests that cover so large a portion of the island.

Violent rains are common from June to November and disastrous inundations are the result. Sir John Bowring records the maximum fall of rain at Manila as 114 inches in 1858. The average of rainy days recorded for the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 was 203. The temperature varies but slightly—its average in Luzon is 81 degrees. On this island numerous limpid streams flow from the mountains through the plain into Bay Lake, refreshing the vegetation by the way and furnishing luxurious pasturage for great herds of cattle. Within Bay Lake is another circular lake a league in cir-



Map Showing the Relative Area of the Philippines, Cuba and the United States.

conference, surrounded by a ring of high land. In this smaller lake water fowl abound. Boiling springs are found at Los Banos at the foot of a tall mountain.

The crocodile are very abundant in the waters of the Philippines and the boa and the buffalo are among the dreaded dwellers in the forests. There are at least ten venomous snakes, the "dajon-palay" (rice leaf) and the "alin morani." Cauterizing is the only remedy for their deadly bite, though it is rare that anyone suffers from it. Game is abundant—deer, wild boar and buffalo and birds in countless variety. There are no carnivorous animals. Monkeys are abundant and a monkey ragout is regarded by some as the triumph of the culinary art. Among the most obnoxious insects are the mosquitoes and the destructive termites or white ants.

Notwithstanding all these climatic and meteorological drawbacks, the Philippines are a most valuable possession to Spain. A distinguished traveler exclaimed: "What a beautiful country! There is wealth enough here to make all the beggars in Europe rich." It raises sugar, tobacco, rice, hemp, coffee, maize, cocoa, coconut, cotton and bamboo, a great variety of valuable hard woods and almost all of the tropical fruits. Its staples are tobacco, hemp and rice. The manufacture of cigars is a state monopoly.

The English Club is one of the institutions of Manila and there, no doubt, our officers will find hospitable welcome. It is at once a social center, a bureau of information and a trade center where business is transacted. There is an uptown and a downtown club under the same management.

At the suburban clubhouse in Nagtahan are the dining room, parlor, billiard rooms, bowling alley, bed chambers for members and guests, and a boathouse for rowing on the Pasig. In the downtown rooms is served at 10 o'clock breakfast, the first square meal of the day, consisting of so many varied courses that long sleeping chairs are provided in the library for the comfort of members. This meal is supplied to subscribers for about \$7 in gold a month. The library of 7,000 volumes is excellent, and all the latest papers and magazines are kept.

At 8 o'clock everybody dines and by 9:30 all are asleep, except on opera nights. A writer in the "Evening Post," Mr. John Earle Stevens, says: "To live in Manila for a year is to want to get away. To stay there two years is to have exhausted every resource of novelty. To remain three is to resign one's self to the inevitable, and to put up with five is to find that life in the Western world is almost distasteful. Five years in the Philippines, and you only have to visit New York or London to wish you were back again and probably to go back again—so they tell me."

Another former resident of Manila, Mr. Manley R. Sherman, of Los Angeles, Cal., says in the New York "Sun":

"I am wondering in these days, when Uncle Sam is about sending troops from the Pacific coast to the Philippines; what the American boys will think of the climate over there. With the possible exception of some parts of interior India and Arabia, I doubt if there is any hotter climate than that of Manila. The islands reach within four degrees of the equator. The temperature is not so very high, but the humidity is. The most extreme care must constantly be exercised to keep one's physical condition properly toned all summer long. The hottest days in the year are in May and June. Fortunately a breeze usually springs up in the early evening, and that tempers the atmosphere so that one can get some sleep if he is properly fixed for it, when midnight comes. The mean temperature at the Philippines is 72 degrees. In November the weather cools and then for weeks at a time along the seacoasts it is about as near perfection as anyone can imagine. It is a land of siestas. Everyone who can sleeps there all day long, and slumber there is reduced to a science. Hammocks abound and couches of bamboo are in every home, hotel, club, store and loafing place."

Arrangements have been made to collect the revenues of the custom house at Manila on the basis of the Spanish tariff. These are estimated at \$18,000,000 annually, more than sufficient to cover the cost of occupation. The exports amounted to \$30,000,000 in 1897, and it is believed that they can readily be increased to \$50,000,000, with still greater possibilities for the future.

It may serve as a hint to Gen. Merritt to know that the Captain General is the only man entitled to drive four horses in Manila.

The accompanying map shows the amount of territory contained in the Philippine Islands and Cuba, as compared with the present area of the United States, omitting Alaska. It will be seen that their total area nearly equals that of the original thirteen States of the Union.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH MONITORS.

An officer of the Navy whose practical experience entitles his judgment to the greatest weight, in a private letter, says:

"At last I have been able to make up my mind on the monitor question, and I think it is the mind of every one in this squadron, and that is, they have but one use, viz., for port defence. They are an unmitigated fraud for general war purposes. I give this opinion as one founded on considerable observation.

"The great difficulty as a fighting machine with the monitor is that as it is in a constant and quick adaptation to the surface of the sea every movement is repeated and the vessel is thus naturally made a most unstable gun platform, a fact which I know is totally at variance with the ideas of those who favor them; but we have seen too much of them to know otherwise, and it is besides in accord with all theory. The Terror, for instance, makes 21 oscillations, while the New York makes 8.

There could have been no better illustration, however, of this instability than the other day at Matanzas, when the Puritan was firing at a fort 7,000 yards away, in a moderate sea; one of her 12-inch shells struck not more than 1,000 yards from the ship. The person who fired the gun is not to be blamed, the movement is too quick for any ordinary man to meet.

"Besides this fact of being such a very poor gun platform, there is the inhabitation, which makes life aboard of them at sea, simply hell; they are hot beyond expression (one man died day before yesterday in the turret of the Amphitrite); they are hot, and while at sea, even in this dead calm, there is no place for the crew to go except on the superstructure, and this is a very serious thing to be considered.

"The battleship is everything which the monitor is not, excepting that she offers a larger mark; but, this is nothing, because the upper works which make her the larger mark can be shot away without injury to the actual floating power of the ship or to her heavy guns; but these same upper works have the advantage of giving the battleship the power of carrying not only heavy ordnance, but a very powerful secondary battery, which the monitor is incapable of carrying, as there is no place for it.

"When one attempts to compare the Puritan, which is our best monitor, and most comfortable, with the Iowa, it is to be recognized that really no comparison can be made. The Iowa is a great, almost immovable rock, carrying a battery not only much greater in nominal power, but vastly greater in actual.

"The following are the batteries of three types:

"The Puritan has 4 12-inch, 4 6-inch, 4 3-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlings. The Iowa has 4 12-inch, 8 8-inch (all in turrets), 6 4-inch, 20 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 Gatlings. The Kentucky has 4 13-inch, 4 8-inch, 14 5-inch, 20 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 machine guns.

"You will see that there is simply no comparison in power, and when you take into account that one is on a stable platform, and the other on a most unstable one, you can count the armament of the battleship as doubled.

"I do not think that we should have voted to build any more of the monitor type; what we have should be relegated for harbor defence wholly, for which they are very well fitted; but, as instruments for general warfare, they are not to be named with the battleship for a moment; were you with us you would yourself be convinced of this.

"If you had been at a conference of commanding officers a day or so ago and heard the incidental expressions regarding the uselessness of monitors, I think that you would have thought a thought on this subject. The expressions were merely incidental and came out of a fullness of the heart. It was the point of view of men who want success in action and are responsible for that success."

Theoretical demonstrations should yield to the results of practical experience, and this war is giving an opportunity for determining the value of particular types of war ships such as no other nation has had thus far. No pride of opinion, or zeal for consistency, should be suffered to interfere with an application of the lessons we are learning to the improvement of our Navy. The argument for the monitor has been based largely upon the theory that we must undertake the defence of our long and exposed seaboard against hostile attacks with wholly inadequate means, and against a power immeasurably superior to us at sea. If the conditions change the problem changes with them. We have no pride of opinion in this matter, and shall gladly publish any information we may be able to obtain which helps to the solution of the question of success, for this is the one that dominates all others, and in which all are alike interested. Our Navy officers should be invited to a free expression of opinion upon this and kindred subjects.

At the close of our Civil War Gen. Sherman, who was then in command of the Army, sent a communication to the "Army and Navy Journal" inviting officers of the Army to give expression through its columns to their several opinions on certain practical questions suggested by him. The result was the accumulation of a valuable body of experience for the benefit of the service as a whole. It is very important just now that Congress and the country should be able to avail itself without delay of the experience our officers in command of ships at sea are gaining as to the character of the vessels they need. The question of future success or failure may depend upon it. We commend what is said in the letter we publish to the attentive consideration the importance of the subject demands.

The serious point here lies in the statement of fact, namely, that the Terror makes 21 oscillations to the New York's 8, and for this no reason is given beyond the assertion that it is "in accord with all theory." If this is simply a matter of construction and design—then the remedy ought to be found in the skill of the naval constructor—and the difficulty is not one necessarily inherent to the monitor principle, nor does it apparently involve any sacrifice of the well-known advantages of the latter in meeting it. The battleship in that it has rotating turrets with their large arc of fire embodies to that extent a cardinal feature of the monitor—so that the real criticism is not directed so much to this as to the relative behavior of ships of low freeboard and ships of high freeboard. In a seaway the latter are more stable, and the question then reduces itself to the practicability of constructing low freeboard ships which will be effective gun platforms. The low freeboard monitors were designed for harbor purposes, where a disturbing sea is not expected, and if they move too much under different circumstances all that is affirmatively shown is that they have been subjected to conditions which they were

not intended to encounter. This may be a necessary concession to our poverty in ships, but it does not impeach the value of the monitor design.

NEEDED, AN ARMY.

It makes us sad to think how much energy we have wasted in the vain attempt to make the people of this country understand the need of military preparation, to which the whole nation has at last awakened with a start. All now realize what an ineffable amount of rubbish is spread over the pages of the Congressional Record in the debates on military and naval bills, affording damning evidence of the incapacity of the talkers for intelligent legislation. It is interesting to read the daily papers and see how sharp are their comments upon the disgraceful situation produced by our want of preparation for the war which has been forced upon us by the very men who were loudest in the expression of their lofty contempt for military men and military methods.

The obvious application of the lesson which has been learned at such a cost is to compel those who are rushing to Washington with their fool advice to keep silence. The problem before us is military and no one should have anything to say concerning it whose mind is not trained to military methods by reasoning and observation. We have given little heed to the noisy talk about the immediate invasion of Cuba, for it seemed to us impossible that anyone with military sense should contemplate such action unless he was overruled by men controlled by the ignorant desire to hasten matters that will not bear haste.

To invade Cuba requires an army, and whoever may be held responsible for the result, the fact remains that we have no Army. We have some excellent raw material for one, that is all. The problem of our contest with Spain thus far is a naval one, and it must continue to be so for some time. Our objective is not the Spanish army, but the Spanish fleets, and it has put the utmost stress upon our slender military resources to provide for taking and holding what the Navy has now. Humiliating as the situation is, it must be met, and it can only be met intelligently by leaving military questions to the solution of those who understand them.

It should be settled at once that this is not a matter of ninety days, and our plans should contemplate military action extending over years, otherwise we shall adopt hand-to-mouth methods that invite disaster. We have learned how difficult it is to hasten the assembling of volunteers; far more difficult will it be to hasten the work of training and instructing and seasoning them for the hard work of campaigning. A correspondent in the New York "Times" says:

"Within the past week the camps here have afforded a good opportunity to compare the Regulars with the Volunteers. The result is that almost every one who has observed the condition and bearing of the two classes of soldiers has come to the conclusion that no aggressive campaign should be attempted with anything less than a Regular Army. The Volunteers, even when they are a picked lot of men, as in the 71st New York, are plainly not in condition for hard work in the open field. They have not, in the first place, been selected with that rigor which characterizes the enlistment of troops in the Regular Army, where nine out of ten applicants are rejected as physically unfit. They are generally under the size of the Regulars, with undeveloped chests and limbs, and totally 'unseasoned' for campaigning. Their drilling, as companies, and in the manual of arms, is equal or superior to that of the Regulars, but even the best State troops, those of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, know little or nothing of the actual life and duties of the soldier afield. On the other hand, the regular troops of the United States are as superior a body of men as could be found in the world. They are athletic, seasoned to every hardship, alert and spirited. Although most of them come directly from cool temperatures to a tropical sun, the sickness is far less than is usual in an ordinary camp where there is no hard drilling."

The New York "Evening Sun," commenting on our article of last week on "The Italian War and Ours" says: "The outbreak of war found both branches of the service short of equipment in every department. All of this defect and deficiency is chargeable upon Congress; but let us not mislead ourselves; Congress represented the average public opinion of the country, and it is the people at large—the nation—who must accept the responsibility for which it is paying so dearly in money, and seems destined to pay much more dearly yet. The practical fruits of this lesson remain for the future to gather, when the present war shall be over and its results secured, and provision comes to be made for maintaining those results. The day of dependence upon a National Guard has passed away forever."

USEFULNESS OF OLD MONITORS.

Rear Admiral Jouett, who has been watching the war with a keen eye for the advantages to be obtained, regrets that the old monitors were not put to use on the blockade. "They could have been towed down there, if necessary," he says, "and they would have lived in almost all weather. There would have been little danger in running them close in shore if there was a blow. For such work as that cut out at Cardenas for the Winslow and for the job at Cienfuegos, they would have been just the thing.

"Bear in mind those old monitors faced big and little guns right through the Civil War. They are dented with the shot they then received, but not one of them was ever destroyed in a fight. Two were sunk in action, but both were blown up by torpedoes, and that might have happened to battleships.

"I tell you they are good ships, and instead of keeping them up on shore, where they will have no chance to see fighting, I believe it would be a good thing and would more fully justify the type of ship if they were put in the way of bombarding or fighting. It is true, they have only smooth bores on board, but they can run close and do a heap of battering with these big guns of their batteries."

THE DECADENCE OF THE JINGOES.

Where are the fiery jingoes who with valor were replete?
The patriots who found their cue within the "yellow" sheet?

The fighting men who claimed forsooth they wanted war, red hot?

The heroes who were silenced by McKinley's timely shot?

We know they're not with Sampson on his scout for skulking fleet;

They're not at any rendezvous where worthy sons now meet;

We know they weren't with Dewey on that memorable day

He broiled the Spanish mackerel in old Manila Bay.

They are not cutting cables exposed to foe's fire,
They're not en route with Merritt to the scene of their desire;

They're not like Roosevelt leaving good places for the field,

Nor like brave Bagley, giving the best that man can yield.

Can they be in secret session devising some base plan
To cheat the country of the funds for war that they began?

Or have they all retreated before their own wild fire?
Or are they dead, torpedo'd by their quick explosive ire?

We find their wondrous fighting power was wholly in
their tongues—

Such was their boastful armament worked by their
steaming lungs;

But since McKinley fired the shot that gathered gallant
men,

The Jingoes' only utterance has been a faint, "Amen."

E. L. KEYES.

SPANISH AND EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.

In a conversation with our correspondent at Washington, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, said:

"The Army is virtually the dictator in Spain and will be the arbiter of the destinies of the Spaniards. Campos is an honest and clever soldier, and may yet become the virtual head of the nation.

"The Republicans are not numerous enough, nor are the people trained for popular government. Their two predominant characteristics are patriotism and loyalty to the Church. 'Viva Espana' and 'Viva el Papa' are the cries one hears everywhere.

"I do not look for a general war in Europe, and think that the Powers will be neutral. France is inclined to sympathize with Spain, but she is not likely to be drawn into the fight. She has not forgotten Mexico and Maximilian. Still, one cannot tell what the future may have in store for us. The continent is now one great camp, and bristling with bayonets. France is quite anxious to have the Triple Alliance broken and see the establishment of a republic in Italy. Austria has enough troubles of her own.

"I do not think that the war between the United States and Spain will come to a close so soon as many people anticipate. The Spaniards are very obstinate and determined, and will die hard, even if it is a losing fight. Spain's colonial policy is one she has pursued for several hundred years, and she is not willing to surrender it easily. She has treated her possessions as if they were a lemon to be squeezed.

"The future is misty and we are far from the millennium. We can, however, count upon Great Britain to help us if foreign powers interfere, and need have no fear as to the result.

"One thing seems settled, we shall hereafter have a bigger Army and Navy, and will undoubtedly play a more important role in the affairs of nations. We are a much larger nation than when Washington was President, and whether we are willing or not, we will be brought more and more into the complications of the Old World. We cannot pursue an isolated policy as heretofore. Hence our need of coaling stations in various parts of the world. And hence the necessity of having the Nicaragua Canal cut through as soon as possible."

Another ex-Minister to Spain, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, said:

"The Spaniards are a wonderfully proud and sensitive people. They really think that they are the strongest nation in the world, and that a Spaniard can whip anyone. Americans make a great mistake in underestimating this characteristic of the Castilian people. The latter are recklessly brave and courageous—yes, ignorantly brave. But the Spanish Government must know its inability to conquer the United States. It must know that the end will be the loss of Cuba and all the insular colonies, as well as the annihilation of the navy.

"The Spanish do not give up easily. They are wonderfully persistent. It was twenty-five years before they recognized the independence of Mexico and the Spanish-American Republics.

"We shall have a number of difficult questions to solve after the war, but there is no need of crossing the bridge till we come to it.

"If there were in Spain a very strong and popular military or naval commander who had won victories, it would be an easy matter to make him a military dictator. But they have no such a man. There is little danger of Weyler coming to the top. He has not shown himself to be a great General.

"I do not see any ground for apprehension as regards a general conflagration in Europe. I don't think that France can afford to come into the present war, as she has too many jealous rivals around her. She is virtually under bonds to keep the peace. It would be in-

deed serious business for her to go to war.

"It is most fortunate we did not recognize the independence of Cuba. Our most serious trouble will come after the war is over. What shall we do with the Spanish colonies? They are incapable of governing themselves."

WATER SUPPLY FOR CUBA.

One of the difficulties our troops are likely to meet in Cuba is a deficient supply of drinking water. After hearing so much about the rainy season in that island and the difficulty, amounting, it is often asserted, practically to an impossibility, of moving troops at that season, it may surprise the uninitiated to learn that the annual rainfall of Havana is precisely the same as that of New York, about 40½ inches. Even during the six rainy months, May to October inclusive, the rainfall is only about 28 inches, and in the dry half of the year 12½ inches, rain falling in every month of the year. It is the peculiar topographical conditions of Cuba that control its storage of water and reduce it in this respect in places almost to the state of a desert country.

The general characteristic of the island is a series of mountainous elevations, with a very narrow fringe of level land. In the highlands of the interior, which in the western part reach an elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and in the eastern part 3,500, 5,200 and 7,600 feet, the rainfall increases up to three times what it is on the coast, and the difference between the wet and dry season is strongly marked. In one month more rain will fall there than in the whole year at Havana. The water courses then become torrents and the steep slopes deliver the water rapidly to the lowlands, flooding them, but leaving the uplands comparatively dry. Cuba is, in fact, an over-drained country, and the stream beds, which are floods in the rainy season, may be as dry as Arizona a month later.

The rock formation of the island is, to a very great extent, limestone, with some schistose and granitic rocks, and the cover of soil must be comparatively thin or else so subject to drainage on account of its relative height and nearness to the sea, that it loses its store of water rapidly. Wells are deep, from 50 to 350 feet, and usually more than 100 feet, and this not in the extreme interior, but within fifteen miles of Cardenas, for instance. Through much of their depth these wells are in solid rock. Under these circumstances it is evident that the supply of drinking water to a camp by driven wells will not often be practicable, except perhaps where it is not needed, i. e., along the line of a constant flowing river. In the Savanna country along the coast wells could be driven with success, but there they are not needed and the water they would supply could hardly be wholesome. From such information as we have been able to gather it is probable that a good water base will be one of the necessities of an invading force.

Now that the subject of sanitation is receiving the attention it deserves, would it not be well to detail one or two officers from the Medical Corps to attend to this especial branch of Army control? A simple apparatus with the chemicals necessary for microscopic and chemical tests could easily be provided, and while military service does not always permit of selecting a camp at will, it is quite likely that bad conditions could be sometimes avoided, and every improvement of this kind tends to the preservation of individual life and the Army strength. The water of the Savannas must often be very bad, as we found in the Chickahominy swamps, and the labors of a few officers might mitigate its evils materially. Some waters that look good enough are deadly and some that are not attractive in appearance are entirely healthful.

MONUMENT TO PROFESSOR FAY.

U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., May 9, 1898.

The recent sudden death of Prof. William Wirt Fay, of the U. S. Naval Academy, is already widely known. When the first keen feeling of loss and separation had passed, the idea occurred to the officers and professors now at the Academy, that there should be some permanent memorial of his long and honorable career as an instructor, and of the affectionate regard in which he was universally held by his pupils and associates. Throughout the thirty-seven years that he taught at the Naval Academy, his geniality and kindness never flagged. His considerate sympathy was promptly enlisted for the candidate; his interest and regard continued through the academic course and on into the service. The names of those who were his pupils may be found, almost consecutively, in the Navy Register from the grade of Captain down to the present fourth-classmen.

It is doubtful if any person has been so intimately associated with the entire service as was Prof. Fay, and when the news of his death reached the different ships and the shore stations of the Navy, to nearly every officer it brought the feeling of personal loss. To give that feeling tangible and permanent form the present circular has been drawn up, to be sent throughout the service, for the purpose of gathering a fund to be used in placing a bronze memorial tablet on the wall of the Naval Academy Chapel.

On account of the number who will wish to contribute to this fund, it is suggested that individual subscriptions should not exceed \$1. Another suggestion is, that the simplest way to forward money for this object will be for one officer on each ship or each shore station to receive the contributions and to forward the amount in one check. Notices of further action will be published in the service papers.

Please send money to Mr. Nevett Steele, Treasurer of Fay Memorial, Pay Office, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Chas. M. Thomas, Commander U. S. N.; N. M. Terry, Professor; Paul J. Dashiell, Professor of Chemistry; H. Marion, Professor of French; H. H. Clark, Chaplain U. S. N.; G. E. H. Harmon, Surgeon U. S. N.; Nevett Steele, Treasurer; A. N. Brown, Professor, Secretary.

This circular is now being distributed, but we republish here, as owing to the uncertainty of mail communication with the ships it may not reach all of those for whom it is intended.

VALUE OF POST GRADUATE EDUCATION.

The great dailies have during the past week condemned to a greater or lesser extent the appointment to responsible military positions of ignorant and inexperienced civilians. Their arguments have principally been based on the injustice of neglecting men who have received a military education at West Point, or who have had a long experience as subaltern officers. But one point has—so far as we know—been overlooked, and it is this:

For nearly a dozen years we have been requiring all officers below the rank of field officer to pursue a course of study. This course—independent of that pursued at the technical schools at Fort Monroe and Leavenworth—has been carried out at every post. The officer's professional reputation has followed from the diligence he has shown in the studies required, and his promotion has been dependent on his familiarity with the topics studied. No one has been exempt, from the most callow lieutenant—fresh from the blackboards of West Point—to the gray-headed captain who graduated at Gettysburg or Chickamauga. This course of study was obviously not required by the War Department simply to keep these gentlemen out of mischief, but to keep them up to the times—to make them accomplished soldiers, and fit them for war exigencies. The studies thus pursued—the essays on every possible military subject written, the lectures heard and the examinations undergone were dictated by the Government's desire to have at need a competent body of officers, and by the officer's natural ambition to perfect himself in his profession and further his legitimate ambitions.

What is the result? All have studied war in a general way. In particular instances intelligent and ambitious officers have devoted much time and thought to specific lines of military study in the not unreasonable hope that in a future war their abilities or capabilities would be recognized.

The war has come. Has the proper recognition come? Or is it to be daily demonstrated that the whole purpose of this elaborate education has been to fit the officer to explain to some Senator's son that a ration return involves the issue of so much bacon and so much fresh beef, and to prove to the first cousin of a reliable millionaire that a man put down in red ink is not necessarily an absolute constituent of the combatant force.

NEARLY \$400,000,000 SPENT ON THE NEW NAVY.

"Fifteen years ago we had not a modern gun afloat in the Navy of the United States," says Chairman Boutelle, of the House Naval Committee. "We had no facilities whatever for the manufacture of armor. In fifteen years, while we have not done all that ought to have been done in that direction, we have at least accomplished some notable work. The total appropriations for the naval service during the past fifteen years have amounted to \$387,987,840, of which nearly 50 per cent. has been appropriated during the past five years. In fifteen years we have increased the authorization of vessels for the new Navy, including those in the present bill, by 258,014 tons, and of that amount nearly 51 per cent. has been authorized within the past three years. The increase in the armament of the Navy has been such that at present our ships are capable of throwing at every discharge of their guns 122,260 pounds of metal, and of that amount the ships that have been authorized by the Committee during the past five years have put afloat, and will put afloat, guns capable of throwing 63,928 pounds of all around fire at every discharge, or more than one-half the capacity of the Navy. A similar good showing is made regarding the construction of the 114 ships during the past five years and of the building of battleships and of torpedo boats."

Before the Japanese-Chinese war Japan had only 160,000 tons of steam merchant vessels. Now she has 400,000 tons.

Under date of May 18 C. F. Nichols, Bisbee, Ariz., writes: "We have a thoroughly organized Home Guard for the protection of our flag, our country and our homes from the invading Mexicans, and Spanish, who are reported to be just beyond the border and ready to move in this direction at the first favorable opportunity. What we will do to them we will tell you later."

The study of the Spanish language has been pursued at the Military Academy for many years. Its introduction into the course of study was dictated by the assumed necessity for its use in New Mexico, California and along the Rio Grande in consequence of our acquisition of Spanish speaking countries by the Mexican War. Of late years it has been rather a perfunctory study, and quite a number of persons have advocated its abandonment and the adoption of the study of German as more valuable for the uses of military men. Now that we are going to invade and probably occupy great territories where Spanish is the language spoken, where the success of our officers, both in their military capacity and their civil relations with the population, will largely depend on their facility in comprehending the language of the natives, an intimate knowledge of it—more particularly in its colloquial sense—will be demanded. Consequently the War Department will be justified in requiring that the study of Spanish should be particularly insisted on not only in the academies, but among the officers who have left school.

A Japanese paper says: "The General Staff Office has decided to dispatch Capt. Uichi Tokiyama, of the Artillery to the seat of war as War Inspector. The Captain will shortly start for Hong Kong as a first step, and viewing war arrangements there, will proceed to another point according to circumstances."

The vessels of the Japanese standing squadron which were to engage in maneuvers against the warships belonging to the Kure Admiralty somewhere in the Inland Sea have been instructed to keep guard along the coasts of Japan proper, and also those of the Pescadores and Formosa, to compel the observance of neutrality between the United States and Spain.

An officer of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of the British Army, who is a subscriber to the "Army and Navy Journal," reports that he receives his paper regularly in camp near Khartoum, far up the Nile, where the Sidar, with his Army, is waiting for the rise of the river to proceed against Khartoum. Of the battle of Atbara, in which this officer participated, he says: "It may be of interest to those who think that bayonets are of no use, to know that in the charge on the Zariba firing was not allowed at all and the bayonets did the work with tremendous effect."

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., discusses current fallacies upon naval subjects in the June "Harper's" and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart gives us an account of a "Century of Cuban Diplomacy, 1795-1895." Capt. Mahan applies Napoleon's assertion that "War is a business of positions," to his own statement that it is absurd to say that we shall need a Navy equal to that of Great Britain if we annex Hawaii. He says further that in the Monroe doctrine, as now understood and viewed in the light of the Venezuela incident, with the utterances then made by our statesmen of all parties, we have on hand one of the biggest contracts any modern state has undertaken.

Patriotic citizens of New Jersey, represented by veterans from T. M. K. Lee Post, of Merchantville, N. J., presented Secretary Alger at the War Department on May 24 with a large and handsome flag. Its dimensions are 21x32 feet. It was requested that the flag be the first to be unfurled over Morro Castle, and the Secretary promised he would give such direction. The flag was bought originally by the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia in 1861, when a regiment of soldiers was enlisted under it. After the war was over the flag was given to Alexander G. Catell, a personal friend of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who raised it on several occasions of interest. Subsequently the flag was purchased by George W. Alger, of Merchantville, and was presented at the latter's suggestion to the Secretary as a gift from the citizens of that place.

The United States Navy Department has completed an elaborate system for observing the approach of a hostile fleet. A new bureau has been created for this purpose, known as the Coast Signal Service, in charge of Capt. John R. Bartlett, who attends to this as well as the work of the Naval Bureau of Information. The system has the services of 2,300 men stretched along the coast from Bar Harbor, Me., to Galveston, Tex. These are divided into 34 central stations about 60 to 100 miles apart along the coast. The stations are, in turn, connected directly by telegraph with the Coast Signal Office of the Navy Department, and operators are on duty night and day, keeping the Navy Department in constant telegraphic touch with the entire stretch of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

According to the statements of Capt. Lloyd, of the steamer Arkadia, which left San Juan after the bombardment, and arrived at New York May 20, there had been fifteen to twenty killed and about sixty injured from the fire of Adm. Sampson's fleet, mostly in the forts. Two guns were demolished and many others dismounted by the American fire. A great many shells had been picked up, the Captain said, at the foot of the bluff under Morro, some unexploded. The Spaniards called them presents from the Yankees. Many buildings were injured in the town. Just back of Morro, on what are called the flats, where the gashouse it situated, a great many small houses were ruined. Capt. Lloyd said that no attempt had been made to repair the fortifications. It was his opinion that the Spaniards had little ammunition left.

Of Col. John H. Page, of the 3d Inf., a Chicago correspondent says: Col. Page is one of the original members of our Battery A, Chicago, and a man who stands at the head in the West for bravery, integrity and industry. I do not think there is any one that stands higher than he does in the Western Army. His appointment as a Brigadier General will meet with the approval of all the military circles out this way. Col. Page served gallantly during the Civil War, from Yorktown to Appomattox, and afterwards took an active part in the wars against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux. Col. Page is now 56 years old, and his period of service covers thirty-eight years, during which time he has never been separated from his command, except for short leaves, aggregating not to exceed eight months. His record is well known throughout the Army, and at the War Department.

In the organization of the Signal Corps, Gen. Greely has filled in the framework from the Regular Army by putting in the field officers from the regular Signal Corps and the Second Lieutenants largely from the skilled Sergeants, so that the top and bottom are regular Army men. The idea is to have some one in every division who thoroughly understands the work of the Signal Corps.

Gen. Greely has his hands full these days in "censoring" the cables out of this country. Tampa, Miami, Key West and Jacksonville are "on the list," as well as New York city and every other point that might distribute news to the enemy. Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies have agreed to keep a sharp watch for pro-Spanish messages, and throw them in the waste basket when brought in. In short, Gen. Greely is making the business of "spying" difficult and dangerous work for Spaniards or their sympathizers.

Every one who has visited the conning tower of one of our modern men-of-war has wondered how a Navy officer could intelligently conduct a sea fight while limiting his vision to what he can see there. Our plucky Navy officers have solved the difficulty by remaining outside of the conning tower during a battle. The tower is voted a useless institution, or one to be used only in the case of all around fire.

During the absence of Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, who is at Key West in command of the Hudson, Mrs. Newcomb and her daughter, Miss Rose Marie, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Eastman at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There has been no marked change in the military situation during the past week except in the starting of the first draft of the Philippine expedition. This, consisting of about 2,500 men, has left San Francisco, under the command of Gen. T. M. Anderson, and it will be followed as soon as possible by others. The troopships will assemble at Honolulu and thence proceed under the convoy of the Charleston, which preceded them. The Government has evidently awakened to the belief that, if undertaken at all, this expedition must be looked upon as a most important one, not to be carried on without due preparation. This is evidenced not only by the fact of largely increasing the Regular Army contingent, but in the reported intention to double the original force assigned. The 5th Cavalry and 18th and 23d Infantry have been ordered from New Orleans to San Francisco, and as large a proportion of the Regular troops now on the Pacific coast as possible will be sent. The 18th and 23d were ordered May 24. Conditions elsewhere remain as they were.

The Regular troops still continue at Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans and the Volunteers are rapidly concentrating at Chickamauga. Forty thousand are reported as being already there, where they are being equipped and drilled. Already fully 120,000 have been enlisted, and as the President has made a new call for 75,000 more, the strength of the whole Army will be 278,500.

There has been a vast deal of unnecessary fuss made about certain of the Volunteer appointments. It is, however, not at all improbable that a good many of the appointees will prove valuable men, notwithstanding they are cursed with the fatal gift of wealth. They should, however, have their chance, and it is not at all fair to bar out a deserving young plutocrat if appointments are to be made from civil life. The great army we are raising cannot be entirely officered by the Regulars, and, although it may seem heretical to say so, it is sound policy to utilize our millionaires.

Gen. Miles and many other experienced soldiers are quoted as being opposed to any immediate hostile movements on Cuba. Their reasons are the sound ones of not attempting its invasion with ignorant and unseasoned troops. Independent of that, we cannot see any pressing necessity existing for such a move. Not until the Spanish fleet is practically disposed of would an invasion be prudent. Cuba itself would surely fall in that event. It is now absolutely dead so far as any hostile effort against us is concerned, and it might well remain starving in its own helplessness. Had we in the outset possessed a competent force we could have done something, but we did not have it, and no one familiar with war will deny that however large our present force is it is not as yet competent. No one has ever accused Gen. Miles of diffidence in getting into a fight, and his previous career and experience should make it reasonably certain that he understands his business. When a man of his well-known enterprise and the personal incentive he has to distinguish himself in this war urges delay his views are well worthy of support.

SELECTION OF CAMP SITES IN FLORIDA.

The question of the location of the Army camps in Florida is, of course, of prime importance. The position of Tampa and its proximity to Port Tampa has no unnaturally had a large influence in determining its present selection. If, however, as now seems probable, a large Army, recruited mostly from the North and from unaccustomed men, is to spend the summer in Florida, too much care cannot be given to the choice of the place for their camping ground. A mistake here will be vital. With those best informed, the city of Tampa is not in high favor as a summer health resort. Not a little of the surrounding country is low and marshy and a small stagnant brook that makes its way through the lower part of the town is probably responsible, in part at least, for the unsavory reputation which Tampa enjoys.

Over how wide a radius this area of unhealthfulness extends remains to be seen. The War Department in selecting a site for the new artillery camp on an elevated bluff several miles removed from town has shown undoubted wisdom.

The three vital conditions on which health in Florida in the summer season depends are pure air and water and shelter from the drenching summer rains. The former two essentials can usually be secured by choosing elevated and well-drained situations in the "piney woods." The question of shelter in the case of a large army is a much more complicated problem. Those who first encounter a genuine Florida summer rainstorm will probably conclude that the water comes from every direction except above. A fly tent in such a storm is not quite as good as a wire sieve because you expect no protection from the one and with the other you get the disappointment and the drenching both.

However, these driving, deluging rains do not usually come more than two or three times in a season. The ordinary summer rain in Florida is soon over, is soon succeeded by sunshine, and forms a grateful relief to the continuous high daily temperature. Whether it will pay to provide some kind of board structures as shelters for the men against the two or three driving, soaking, everywhere penetrating rainstorms that each summer is pretty certain to bring, or to make the best of the wetting when it comes, is a question for the medical authorities to consider.

A very little attention to the physical geography of the State will show that there are other portions of Florida which present advantages decidedly superior to those of any coast town for the location of an army during the summer. There is a kind of central ridge or "backbone" that rises in the upper part of the State and runs nearly north and south along the whole peninsula. Ocala, Orlando, Leesburg and others lie on this dividing ridge, and in some of these towns the sanitary conditions are exceptionally good. Even when yellow fever has been epidemic in Tampa these places have always escaped. It would certainly be well for the War Department to give careful consideration to these facts.

To provide for a food supply in Havana, Cuba, sweet potatoes, yams and other roots and vegetables, it is reported, are being planted in large quantities in the neighborhood of the city. It is so easy to grow vegetables in Cuba and they mature so rapidly that it will not be easy to starve the Spaniards into submission.

Secretary of the Navy Long on May 24 decided that Gustavo Gock, the millionaire Havana cigarmaker, who desires to go to Cuba and who, it is alleged, is a Colonel of Spanish Volunteers, must not be allowed to leave the United States.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The House on Tuesday last repassed the joint resolution, H. Res. 257, to provide an auxiliary naval force with the Senate amendments. The first is to strike out the words "for coast defence" and leave the title of the bill for a coast patrol—auxiliary coast patrol. The second is a limitation upon the power of the President to enlist men, and instead of leaving it unlimited it confines the enlistment at 3,000 men. The third amendment is a reduction in the appropriation for the hire or purchase of vessels for the liner line or patrol from \$4,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The bill was explained in an article on page 741 of last week's "Army and Navy Journal." A bill was also passed to validate the action of the President in appointing certain officers in the Navy on temporary duty to go upon our cruisers and other vessels suddenly called into service. These appointments were made before the final passage and approval of the Naval Appropriation bill, in which the authority to make these appointments was given. They number thirteen in all. The bill to organize a hospital corps for the Navy was passed with an amendment limiting its operation to the present war. It provides for 25 pharmacists with the rank, pay and privileges of warrant officers, and such number of hospital stewards at \$60 a month; hospital apprentices, first class, at \$24 a month, and hospital apprentices at \$18 a month, as may be necessary in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy. They are to be allowed the increase on account of length of service now or hereafter allowed by law to other enlisted men in the Navy. Section 4. That all benefits derived from existing laws, or that may hereafter be allowed by law, to other warrant officers or enlisted men in the Navy, shall be allowed in the same manner to the warrant officers or enlisted men in the Hospital Corps of the Navy.

The House on Tuesday also passed the bill abolishing the present limitation in the number of hospital stewards with an amendment limiting the increase to 100. The bill also abolishes the restriction on the expenditures for civilian employees of the Medical Department of the Army. Its operation is limited to the present war. The House also passed the bill to promote the administration of justice in the Army (H. R., 10,423), given on p. 775. Mr. Griffin explained that it was intended to provide for cases that could not be provided for under the present law: "Now, the first case in which they cannot have a summary court is at a command with which there is present a line officer in command, because the law says 'a line officer second to the officer in command.' In this case there may be a line officer present, and a staff officer, that is to say, a detached command, with one line officer and a surgeon. In a case of that kind, under the existing law, there could be no one designated to serve as a summary court to try minor military offences. Another case is where the command is under a staff officer, and where there is one, and only one line officer on duty, no summary court can be convened."

The House Committee on Military Affairs Tuesday voted to report favorably the administration bill providing for a Second Assistant Secretary of War in war time and a temporary increase in the Inspector General's Department, U. S. A.

The bill to increase the pension of the widow of the late Maj. Gen. John Milton Brannan, U. S. A., was reported in the Senate on Tuesday.

The Senate concurred in an amendment made in the House to S. 4621, to amend Sections 10 and 11 of "An Act to Temporarily Increase the Military Establishment." The bill as adopted by both houses amends Section 11, as follows:

"And Provided, That officers of the Regular Army shall be eligible for such staff appointments, and shall not be held to vacate their offices in the Regular Army by accepting the same, but shall be entitled to receive only the pay and allowances of their staff rank."

Provided, further, That officers of the Regular Army receiving commissions in regiments of Engineers, or any other commissions in the Volunteer Army, shall not be held to vacate their offices in the Regular Army by accepting the same, but shall be entitled to receive only the pay and allowances of such volunteer rank while serving as such."

Sec. 2. That Section 13 of said act is amended so as to read as follows:

"That the Governor of any State or Territory may, with the consent of the President, appoint officers of the Regular Army in the grades of field officers in organizations of the Volunteer Army, and the President may appoint officers of the Regular Army in the grade of field officers in organizations of the Volunteer Army raised in the District of Columbia and the Indian Territory, and in the regiments possessing special qualifications, provided for in Section 6 of an act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and in Section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 11, 1898; and officers thus appointed shall be entitled to retain their rank in the Regular Army: Provided, That not more than one officer of the Regular Army shall hold a commission in any one regiment of the Volunteer Army at the same time; And provided further, That officers so appointed shall be entitled to receive only the pay and allowances of their rank in the volunteer organization."

Senator Vest, from the Senate Committee on Public Health, Tuesday reported the joint resolution prohibiting discriminations against the graduates of any legally chartered medical colleges in the appointment of surgeons to the Army and Navy. In presenting the resolution Mr. Vest made a written report, submitting statements from the Surgeon Generals of the Army, Navy and marine hospital service, saying there is no discrimination in either office against the students of any college.

The Senate on Monday received a letter from the Chief of Engineers, transmitted by the Secretary of War, asking for an increase of his corps, to be made gradually.

So much objection was made in the House to the bill to prevent the publication of information concerning fortifications that it had to be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted an estimate for a confidential clerk for the Secretary of the Navy.

The two houses have agreed to the conference report on a bill to authorize the purchase of Quartermasters' supplies and ordnance and ordnance stores as may be required for immediate use without advertisement.

The bill to increase the number of Adjutant Generals and the bill to organize a Volunteer Signal Corps were signed by the President May 19.

In connection with the debate in the Senate on the Naval Auxiliary bill, a letter was read from H. L. Satterlee, Captain Naval Militia, New York, asking for its passage. Capt. Satterlee said: "The men in the Naval Militia who are still awaiting orders can be at once put at the disposition of the officer in charge of the coast defence. These will include organizations and officers in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, California, and an organization is also being formed in New Hampshire."

The "Militar Wochenblatt" devotes considerable space to an exhaustive account of the method of training by which the cadets at the West Point Military Academy are prepared to become officers of the Army of the United States.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Thursday authorized Senator Sewell to report an original bill providing for the employment of retired Army officers on active duty in any service during the existing war, except in command of troops. The permission does not extend to officers above the grade of Colonel, and the purpose of the bill is to utilize the retired officers in mustering in and in performing other miscellaneous service, in which some 300 or 400 regular officers are now engaged, with the view of permitting the active officers to rejoin their commands in the field.

In the Senate on Thursday the House amendments to the Senate bill to suspend certain provisions of law relating to Army hospital stewards were agreed to. A bill providing that retired Army officers, not above the rank of Colonel, may be assigned to active duty other than in command of troops, was reported and passed. They are to receive the full pay and allowances of their grades. S. 4638—Mr. Proctor: Authorizes the President to accept the services for two years of Volunteer organizations furnished and officered by the States in such numbers and to such extent as he may deem necessary. Also, that the officers of such independent Volunteer organizations to be appointed by the President. Officers of the Regular Army may be appointed to offices in the Volunteer organizations and hold the same without vacating their offices in the Regular Army. Provided, That such officers of the Regular Army, while holding the office in the Volunteer organization, shall receive only the salaries of the Volunteer office. That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the organizations whose services are accepted under this act shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay, allowances, pensions, and so forth, of similar grades of the Regular Army during the time they are in the military service of the United States.

(For bills introduced in Congress see page 775.)

NAVAL EVENTS.

The Navy Department on May 24 received the following cablegram from Adml. Dewey, dated at Manila May 20, via Hong Kong May 24:

"Situation unchanged. Strict blockade continued. Great scarcity provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers, and they will be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men-of-war in the harbor. Aguinaldo, the rebel Commander-in-Chief, who was brought here from Hong Kong on the McCulloch, is organizing a force of native cavalry, and may render assistance that will be valuable."

The U. S. S. Oregon arrived safely on Tuesday, May 24, at Jupiter Point, Fla., after a remarkable voyage of over 13,000 miles from San Francisco, Cal. That she should have made such a run without mishap speaks volumes for her designers, builders, and also for the efficient seamanship of Capt. Charles E. Clark and his officers and men. The performance is all the more creditable from the fact that part of the voyage was through waters in which were a formidable force of Spanish warships. The Oregon left San Francisco on March 13 last and on May 2 following made Callao, a run of 4,612 miles, at an average speed of 11.15 knots. After she picked up the gunboat Marietta at Sandy Point the time made was necessarily slow on account of the inferior speed of the gunboat. At Rio the dynamite vessel Nichero was picked up, and on reaching Bahia the Oregon, it is reported, dropped her consort and started north at a fast clip alone. It is understood she will join Adml. Sampson's squadron at once.

According to the best of information which, however, at this writing, was not official, the Spanish fleet under Adml. Cervera has been finally located in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, where our warships were waiting for an opportunity to engage it. We question the fact, but if true, the Spanish fleet is practically bottled up for the present, and while it may have access to some coal in the harbor, it is not believed the supply can be very large. The Spanish fleet appears to be a safe one for the present, so far as an attack from our vessels is concerned. It is known that the channel is mined and the narrow entrance to the harbor wherein the Spaniards are supposed to lay will make it almost impossible for our ships to get in. The situation at present is like that of the cat watching the mouse hole.

The Spanish Cadiz fleet, under Adml. Camara, whose exact destination is causing many conjectures, is said to be composed of the following vessels: Battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperor Carlos V., the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII., the dispatch boats Patriota and Rapido (formerly the Normannia and Columbia), three destroyers, several torpedo boats and seven auxiliary cruisers drawn from the mercantile marine.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, assisted by the tug Wompatuck, it is reported, attempted to cut the cable at Santiago de Cuba on May 18 near Morro Castle under a fire from the fortifications, but sustained no damage except a piece of the rigging being shot away on the St. Louis, and the pilot house of the Wompatuck being slightly splintered. A sailor on the St. Louis was also hit on the finger. The war vessels also proceeded to cut the cable in the Bay of Guantanamo on the same day under fire. Both the St. Louis and the Wompatuck replied to the fusillade from the Spaniards, although their light guns must have prevented them doing much damage. At this writing there was no official confirmation of the statement that the vessels had succeeded in cutting the cables, in fact, the cable company at Kingston, Jamaica, on May 25, reported that the cable was not cut between Santiago and Porto Rico.

The St. Louis, Harvard and Yale are to be supplied with heavier batteries, which are already provided for. The monitor Monterey has been ordered to Manila to reinforce the squadron under Adml. Dewey. She will be commanded by Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze and will on her 7,000-mile voyage be accompanied by a collier.

The U. S. S. Charleston, which was delayed at Mare Island on account of a minor defect in her machinery, finally sailed for Manila on May 21.

The United States transports Australia, City of Sydney and City of Pekin sailed from San Francisco, Cal., May 25 for Manila with troops and supplies for Adml. Dewey. The complete make-up of the first expedition and the assignments on the several steamers is given as follows: City of Pekin—1st California Volunteers, Col. Smith, composed of 49 officers and 973 enlisted men, 10 officers and 71 sailors of the Navy, making a total of 59 officers and 1,044 men. City of Sydney—Thirteen officers and 318 enlisted men of one battalion of the Oregon Volunteers, 9 officers and 300 men of four companies of 14th United States Inf., 1 officer and 50 men of the California Heavy Art., under Maj. Gary and Dr. H. E. McVay, ranking medical officer, making a total of 24 officers and 670 men. Australia—Headquarters, staff and band and 2 battalions of the Oregon Volunteers, comprising 37 officers and 646 men. The three transports carried close on to 2,500 men. The expedition is under command of Brig. Gen. Anderson. The four companies of Regulars are under command of Maj. Robt. The 1st regiment Oregon Volunteers, Col. Summers. The fleet is loaded with supplies to last a year, and carries a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores for Adml. Dewey. It is thought the fleet will not keep company with the Charleston after leaving Honolulu. The vessels

all carry enough coal to steam at full speed from Honolulu to Manila, while the Charleston, in order to economize coal, will not go faster than ten knots an hour. If the transports do not wait for the cruiser they may be expected to arrive at Manila about June 20.

Arguments were heard on May 23 in the prize ship cases of the Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover and Catalina before Judge James R. Locke of the United States District Court. Decision was reserved.

The U. S. monitor Jason, in command of Lieut. Fickbohm, U. S. N., and manned by New York Naval Militia, arrived at New York May 23 and anchored off Tompkinsville. Although meeting heavy seas during her run from League Island, the old craft made good weather.

The Red Cross ship State of Texas arrived at Port Tampa May 23 from Key West. The vessel is fully fitted up for hospital service.

The British steamer Ardanmor, seized off Florida May 22 by the U. S. Osceola on suspicion of being a blockade runner, was ordered released on May 23.

Unless ship owners on the Pacific coast agree to charter vessels on fair terms, the Government will, it is understood, impress them at once into service.

A dispatch from Havana says that the customs duties on provisions have been abolished at all blockaded ports.

Some 600 U. S. Marines are now encamped at Key West, Fla.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Montserrat, which has returned to Spain from the Cuban coast, according to Spanish advices, landed 15,000,000 pesetas, 1,000 soldiers, 100 guns, 15,000 rifles and quantities of ammunition in Cuba. A big fete was arranged in her honor, and the Captain was specially decorated by the Queen.

The German steel steamship Rhaetia, 3,458 tons, Capt. Franz Ahrens, went up to the Norfolk Navy Yard May 24. She is said to have been purchased as a collier.

A slight fire occurred at the Navy Yard, New York, on May 24 in building No. 10. It was put out after an estimated damage of \$2,000. The fire originated in the lower part of the building used for the storage of oil, but just how no one knows.

It was suggested Wednesday that Commo. Schley should send for the dynamite cruiser to countermine the narrow channel entering the harbor of Santiago. "This would be the most interesting thing in naval warfare," said an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army. "Countermining is done by mapping off a place in squares. Big blocks of dynamite are thrown into each square and exploded. If there are any mines they are exploded when the dynamite goes off. The actual work is easy if not interfered with by fortifications or ships."

FROM OUR TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

AT FORT McPHERSON.

Everything has been in a state of confusion worse confounded at Fort McPherson, Ga., during the past week, and either senility or ignorance somewhere is the cause of the chaotic condition of affairs. Two thousand recruits have been quartered, or rather stacked, in spaces which are used for about 900 in peaceful, enervating times.

Now the hardships of the bivouac, without blankets at night, and with scant food upon which to stand "recruit drill," are unnecessarily and prematurely imposed upon the new Regulars by the War Department.

It seems incredible that mature men should cause troops to be assembled in a place where there are no supplies or equipments, not even the necessary comforts of a soldier's life. It shows too much reliance by staff officers in times of peace upon clerks, and in times of war a sudden emergency stampedes them.

Fort McPherson has been designated as the general prison, the general hospital and the general recruiting rendezvous. The capacity of an eggshell is one chick, not a whale, and there are those in charge of Army affairs who might profit by that remark. What is worse, the authorities in charge of the supply departments seem very much disinclined toward haste in relieving the hardships now endured at the general rendezvous. It will be a wonder if desertions are not numerous, but the percentage of determined men is large and the Army may keep its recruits who are so poorly cared for now.

Over 800 recruits have volunteered to go to Manila. With some the idea is to get a chance to "lick the Spaniard," with others a purely adventurous spirit.

CAMP NEAR MOBILE.

By private advices from Mobile we learn that affairs there are moving along merrily. The realization of actual war is scarcely felt by the troops there. The camp has been increased by the addition of regular cavalry and volunteer infantry. The Examining Board, of which Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., is president, has been busy in the 3d Inf. camp all the week. The regular officers are charmed with the pleasant people of Mobile, who have been exceedingly kind and courteous. There was a German given last week in honor of the officers of Uncle Sam's Army.

OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

May 25 will ever be a memorable day in the history of San Francisco, for on that day the advance guard of the military expedition to the Philippine Islands sailed for Manila, pursuant to the orders of Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt had not arrived in San Francisco when the first troops sailed. There are troops from Utah, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. Utah furnishes two good light batteries, one of which is commanded by Capt. R. W. Young, formerly Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Art., and at one time Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hancock. The second portion of the expedition to start will include the 18th and 23d U. S. Inf and the 10th Pennsylvania Inf., an excellent regiment. San Francisco is full of troops and everywhere they are received with enthusiasm. Late advices from Manila state that the Spanish Volunteers are making angry demands for pay and food, which the Spaniards are utterly unable to satisfy.

A dispatch from Hong Kong states that the rebels are organizing an attack upon Manila and a battle was expected soon. Riots are frequent and houses are being burned by the rioters daily.

The foreign cruisers have taken concerted action for the protection of foreigners in the city in any emergency. Maj. Gen. Otis will go with the second detachment, now being prepared.

AT TAMPA, FLA.

Some of the newspapers said, "The troops will die of dry rot loafing around here." This was because the writer had passed along the camps at an hour best suited to his noon breakfasting, but had he gotten up with the day and gone "out on the lines" he would have, himself, felt the sluzgard and not imagined such with the men, who, returning hot and dusty from their two hours' drill and tramp, were fully alive to all demands.

The activity of the officers in perfecting their commands in the several schools, from the squad to a divi-

ion, is in evidence everywhere. The regimental commanders have not lost any time instructing their commands, and now that brigades are formed, and Generals reporting, drills are increasing to brigade and division battle movements.

The first of the cavalry brigade exercises (the 3d and 6th), by Gen. S. S. Sumner last week, have become every-other-day pleasures, in which both men and horses seemingly find relief from the daily troop and squadron drills.

Gen. Jos. Wheeler has pitched his camp with Sumner's (1st) Cavalry Brigade and has with him his aides, Lieuts. M. F. Steele, 8th Cav.; J. H. Reeves, 9th Cav., and Jos. Wheeler, Jr., 2d Art., and Capt. Wm. Aster Chanler, Asst. Adj. Gen. Vols., who relinquished to his brother, Winthrop Chanler, his dozen of millionaire troopers, who have allied themselves with the Cuban forces. The Army will find Capt. Chanler a most capable and experienced addition as a Field Adjutant General.

The 9th Cav., of Gen. Sumner's Brigade, is camped with the Engineer Battns. C and E, Capt. Lusk, Lieut. Col. Vols., commanding, and Lieut. Col. Randolph's Light Artillery Brigades E and K, 1st; A and F, 2d; C and F, 3d; B and F, 4th; D and F, 5th, and the 1st Inf. (of Gen. Chaffee's Brigade), at Port Tampa.

The 2d and 7th Inf., of Gen. Chaffee's (4th) Brigade, are camped on the left of Gen. Sumner's Brigade, one-half mile west of the Tampa Bay Hotel, on the line of railway.

The 4th Inf. (Chaffee's Brigade) is camped on the "Heights," as are also the 8th, 12th and 25th Inf., of Gen. Henry's (3d) Brigade. His 16th Inf. is camped on the right of Sumner's (1st) Cavalry Brigade.

Gen. Kent's (1st) Brigade, 6th, 10th, 22d and 24th Inf. and the 2d Brigade, 9th, 13th, 17th and 21st Inf. are camped on the "Heights," accessible by the trolley cars. These troops, with the 3d and 5th O. V. I. and 2d Georgia Vols., surround Tampa, the left resting on the bay west of the city, the right on the extreme east limit of Ybor City, and the outposts at Port Tampa, eight miles to the west.

Each camp is reached by trolley cars, except those at Port Tampa, which are on the Plant railway.

The camp locations are high and dry lands, in most cases shaded by pine trees, the odor from which pleasantly compensates for any "smells" lingering about the kitchen fires at night. The regimental commanders have insisted upon vehicles keeping well outside the color lines, and this prevents the clouds of hot, gritting sand dust penetrating everything, as when the camps were first established. Those who cleared the grounds of rough palmetto scrub growth made the mistake of loosening the dust, if they did give their streets a "Dutch parlor" appearance.

But whatever the conditions are as to natural discomforts, cleanliness prevails everywhere, except on the old Ft. Brooks reservation, which has been a public camp since the Government relinquished it. The Florida Volunteers are being organized on these grounds, and the boys look forward to a better location when Uncle Sam claims them as the 1st Florida Vols., which will likely be on the 25th inst.

Gen. S. B. M. Young's (2d) Cavalry Brigade, 1st and 10th Cav., is located at Lakeland, forty-one miles east of Port Tampa. Col. T. V. Greene's 71st New York Vols. is also camped there. Col. Greene, formerly Lieutenant U. S. A., was gladly welcomed at the hotel Sunday by his many Army chums, who congratulate New York for selecting the capable Greene to command its first regiment in the field.

No increase of the sick reports is noticeable in the camps.

Non-combatants are amazed on first visiting the camps to see rows of "trunkless men" standing in the company streets. Investigation proves to them that the many "pairs of legs" are nothing less than so many pairs of fatigue trousers stuffed with blanket, set of underclothing and "Pup" tent, prepared for the men to sling over their shoulders, a capital arrangement, preferable to the "roll" incased in the white shelter tents.

Messrs. F. de C. Sullivan, President Plant's private secretary, and L. E. Lovejoy, private secretary to Vice-President Brown, of the Plant system, are great favorites with all the officers for their affability and readiness to serve all.

Gen. Hawkins, U. S. Vols., is temporarily assigned to the command of the Provisional Division, the 3d and 5th, O. V. I., the 2d Georgia and the Michigan Vols.

Cpts. Starr, 1st Inf., and Cheever, 6th Cav., are on special detail in Corps Inspector General's Department.

Capt. F. A. Smith, 12th Inf., was assigned to the duties of Assistant Acting Adjutant General to-day relieving Maj. Groesbeck, Judge Adv.

The prize court at Key West May 24 condemned the following Spanish prizes: Engracia, Tres Hermanas, Cuatro al Setembre, Antonio y Pacio, Lola, Fernandito and Mascota.

The battleship Alabama, which was launched at Cramps's shipyard Wednesday, May 18, was on May 26 towed to League Island Navy Yard, where she was dry-docked. While in the drydock the battleship will have her twin manganese bronze propeller wheels keyed on and her hull below the water line will be covered with a heavy coat of green submarine paint.

Attention should be called to the fact that soldiers who re-enlist in the service and recruits who enlist for the first time may be discharged on their own application at the close of the war.

Two hundred and five men of the Illinois Naval Reserve reached Tampa May 26 on their way to the front. The men were full of enthusiasm and appeared to be a very fine lot of lake sailors.

The general opinion has been that the Strategic War Board were autocrats of the Navy Table, and they have been supposed to direct the movements of the several fleets, elaborate the execution of plans of campaign, and, in short, have strings on Admls. Sampson and Schley. In reply to this the Secretary of the Navy says that the truth of the matter is, that the Caribbean Sea commanders have as much latitude as had Commo. Dewey, who received these laconic instructions: "Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy." At San Juan Adml. Sampson was authorized to act in his discretion by Secretary Long, who is an ex-officio member of the War Board. It is held that Adml. Sampson made a mistake in firing his ammunition at the San Juan fortifications, for he was compelled to go back to Key West for coal before he had completed the work of razing Morro Castle. But he was anxious to achieve results and hence his action, which has given further proof that fortifications cannot be reduced by bombardment from the sea alone. Thus far we have lost no ships, and have done exceedingly well, considering the nimble qualities of the Spanish fleet. And Secretary Long says of his War Board: "They have not made a mistake since the beginning of the war."

Representative E. E. Robbins, of the 21st Pennsylvania District, has been appointed as Captain and Asst. QM. U. S. Vols. He has long been identified with the 2d Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Pages could be written regarding the various aspects presented by this bill in its course through Congress. Thus far it has only reached the floor of the House, and the chances are that it will never get any further. A careful canvass among leaders of the Senate shows that the measure cannot be enacted into law in its present shape. Indeed, it will be remarkable if the bill is not smothered in the Senate Naval Committee.

The leaders of the line are giving the bill only a lukewarm support at best, while its opponents are showering bricks upon it from every direction. One of the cleverest and foremost men in active service in the Navy thus indicates the general feeling on the subject:

"The line is and has been paid lower, rank for rank, than corresponding grades in the staff corps of the Navy, in the United States Marine Corps and in the officers of the United States Army. This condition of affairs has been very demoralizing to officers of the line, who have submitted to it for years. The present bill corrects this. For all we ask is that we be given the same compensation as corresponding grades in the Government service. 'The amalgamation of the line with Engineers I do not regard as a good thing. All the ships in the world have men known as Engineers. It would be a most novel thing indeed that the United States Navy should have the only vessels in the world where men known as Engineers are not to be found.'"

The above is from a representative man, who reflects the general feeling among the line. Even the Engineers are not carried away with the provisions of the bill. In making careful inquiries on all sides, the conclusion is forced upon one that the whole scheme of amalgamation is one of "log-rolling" for the benefit of individuals, rather than for greater efficiency in the Navy. The reasons for this position will be set forth later on.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, says: "The Navy Personnel bill will assuredly not pass the Senate at the present session of Congress. It is not a time to take up such matters. With war going on, we could not think of trying to relation of the kind this session."

The reports that Gen. Miles has opposed sending Gen. Merritt all the troops needed for capturing and holding Manila, are without foundation. The truth is, Gen. Miles has insisted all along that there should be big forces sent to both Cuba and the Philippines. In this respect he stands squarely with Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, who said Tuesday: "The United States would make a mistake in attempting to invade Cuba with volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined. If that was done the United States might expect heavy reverses when those troops encountered the trained Spanish troops on land. It would be a grave error to underestimate the strength of the adversaries of the American troops." Gen. Miles has from the first insisted on energetic action, and a large body of men for both the Spanish places, and no one has chafed more than he over the delays growing out of insufficient equipment and preparations on the part of the Volunteer Army. The General has had to stand a good deal of criticism, but people do not know the facts in possession of the Government, or they would praise him for the position he has taken all along. "With regard to the invasion of Cuba," said Maj. Gen. Miles Tuesday, "I have nothing to say, except that the United States will in due time bring Cuba under its control by judicious methods and without a useless waste of life. The United States is too great, too strong and too powerful to commit any foolish act in connection with the proposed invasion. As for myself, I have only to say that no officer is fit to command troops who, from any motive whatever, would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and I do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign."

Gen. Chas. P. Egan, the recently appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, is proving himself the right man in the right place during the present emergency. The General is fully sensible of the fact that if the belly of the Army is kept in first-class condition first-class work may be expected. The troops in the field and elsewhere, Volunteers as well as Regulars, have been fully supplied with rations for the past two weeks, and so far as subsistence matters are concerned, can move at a moment's notice. The Bureau has been extremely fortunate in having a man at its head at a time like this who can keep everything in apple-pie order, and not only hustle himself, but make his subordinates hustle also. An interesting fact connected with this branch of the War Department is that the food supplies purchased for the troops have all been American goods and not a dollar has gone out of the country.

Already 118,000 volunteers have been mustered in under the first call for troops, according to the latest returns Friday afternoon in Adj. Gen. Corbin's office. Judging from the many offers pouring into the Secretary of War, there will be little trouble in filling the second quota of 75,000 volunteers. Governors of States, military organizations and individuals have already offered some 25,000 men, and the telegraph and mail continually augment this list. The men mustered in under the second call will not be organized into regiments, but instead will be used to fill up the companies of the volunteers now in service, which contain in many instances only a minimum number.

The Navy Department has awarded medals of honor to John Everetts, Gunner's Mate of the first class, and Daniel Atkins, both of the torpedo boat Cushing, for their heroic endeavours to save the life of their shipmate, Ensign J. C. Breckinridge, who was drowned while Executive Officer of the Cushing, en route to Havana, on February 11. The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York has also awarded two gold pins to these men.

The battery offered to the United States Government by John Jacob Astor when hostilities first broke out was accepted May 26. Lieut. Payton C. March, of the 5th U. S. Art., has been detailed to command the battery, and will personally superintend the enlistment of recruits. The battery will number 102 men. It will be a mountain battery of six 12-pound Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. The gun carriages and guns are detachable, and are packed on the back of mules for transportation from place to place. 100 mules have already been purchased. A recruiting station for the men was opened on Friday at No. 18 and 20 West 34th street, New York.

May 25 Gen. Shafter issued an order requiring every newspaper correspondent at Tampa to furnish headquarters with a copy of the paper which the correspondent represents. A strict watch will be kept on all matter printed under a Tampa date, and any prohibited matter will result in a refusal by the censor to pass matter written for the offending newspaper.

Col. Jas. F. Smith, 1st Regt., U. S. Vols., sent from the steamer City of Pekin a message by a carrier pigeon which arrived at San Francisco Wednesday night. The message was one of greeting to friends.

Movements of U. S. Navy vessels were reported during the week as follows: The auxiliary cruiser Yankee arrived at the Delaware Breakwater May 23, followed by the dispatch boat Oneida and the cruiser Columbia. The Oneida sailed from Boston May 21. The transport Resolute sailed from New York for Tampa May 21. The Yucatan, recently chartered for transport service, also left the same day for Key West. The New York, at Key West May 20. The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester sailed from the Navy Yard, New York, on May 24. The New Orleans was at Key West May 22. The Dixie and Yosemite were at Norfolk May 23. The Columbia sailed from Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 22. The Wyandotte arrived at Boston May 20. The ram Katabdin was reported as having returned to Boston May 25, with her machinery out of order.

PERSONALS.

Col. J. Biddle Porter, 2d Penn. Inf., assumed command of the U. S. troops at Montchanin, Del., on May 20.

Col. J. P. Wickersham, U. S. V., assumed command May 20 of the 1st Del. Inf. at camp at Middletown, Del. Middletown, Del.

Mr. C. Norman Howard left Washington Monday night for Tampa, Fla., as secretary to Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A.

It is Mr. F. B. Philbrook who has been appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie and not "Philbrick" as has been stated.

Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d U. S. Cav., late Military Attaché at Berlin, Germany, arrived in New York this week from Europe to report for active service.

Capt. A. W. Kimball, A. Q. M., son of Col. A. S. Kimball, Depot Q. M., New York city, was to leave New York this week for San Francisco to accompany the expedition under Gen. Merritt.

A dispatch from St. Louis says: Lieut. Col. G. C. Smith, Asst. Q. M. Gen., has received orders to buy army mules without limit. During six days he has purchased mules to the amount of \$972,960.

Judge Adv. Gen. Lemly, of the Navy, has gone to Salem, N. C., where he is to deliver an address to the graduates of the female academy at that place. Thus does he smooth the grim front of war.

Romigro Sapetero Jimenez, an alleged Spanish spy, was arrested at Key West May 24. He was among those captured on the steamer Panama and has since been held aboard ship as a prisoner of war.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has been presented by former Park Commissioner McMillan, of New York, with a valuable horse of Hambletonian stock, a rich dark bay, sixteen and a half hands high.

Capt. Martin Laubscher and Lieut. J. P. Hann and F. W. Chapman, 1st Conn. Vol. Inf., are recent additions to the Commissioned Circle at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, with station at the sub-post, Jerry's Point.

Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, military attaché at the Court of Austria, left Vienna on Sunday, May 22, and is now en route for home to join his regiment. Lieut. Chamberlain was relieved from diplomatic duty at his own request.

Maj. George H. Torney, Surg. U. S. A., assigned as Chief Surgeon of the Army Hospital Ship Relief, will have for assistants Drs. Francis K. Metcalfe, Buffalo; Llewellyn Williamson, St. Louis; Myers, of New York, and Henry, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ernst, the wife of Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, has sent \$500 to be expended in buying delicacies for the sick and wounded received on the Relief. The money was the proceeds of an art loan exhibition recently held in Washington, of which Mrs. Ernst was the promoter.

Mr. William W. Chance, who has been appointed a 1st Lieutenant of Volunteers, is a nephew of Gen. Merritt, and is expected to accompany the General as an Aide-de-Camp. His fellow employees of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with which he has been connected for seven years, presented him with a gold-mounted, jewel-studded dress sword as a parting gift.

Capt. George W. Goethals, one of the assistants of Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, recently appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in the Volunteer Army, has been ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Brooks for duty as acting Chief Engineer Officer of the 1st Army Corps at Chickamauga. Col. Goethals has been stationed in Washington for several years, and is one of the ablest and most popular officers in the service.

Officers of the Navy lately passing through New York city are Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, Hotel Albert; Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright, Fifth Avenue Hotel; P. A. Engr. M. A. Anderson, Rear Adm. G. Brown, Lieut. Comdr. S. C. Paine, Lieut. J. A. Bell, Ensign L. McNamee, Grand Hotel; Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, Chief Engr. F. A. Wilson, P. A. Surg. S. W. Battle, Holland House; Naval Cadet C. C. Day, Grand Union; Lieut. M. P. Elliott, Hotel Manhattan; P. A. Engr. G. W. McElroy, Gilsey House.

Davis Elkins, son of Senator and ex-Secretary of War Elkins, has enlisted with the West Virginia Volunteers, and will go to the front. The Senator is much gratified at this. He says he has induced his second son, Stephen, who is at Yale, to go back to college and take his examination, on the promise that if the war continues long enough a chance for him to see some service in the Army will be obtained. Richard, the Senator's third son, who is at Princeton, wanted to enlist, but was rejected on physical grounds.

The "News of the Highlands," referring to the departure from West Point for the front of Capt. J. B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., says: "His very close attention to the onerous duties of his office has made his administration here something to be proud of. A greater lot of improvements to the post have been performed during these four years than ever before in the same period. The number of civilian employees on his roll last summer exceeded 700 men, and their successful management determined the character of this ubiquitous, courteous gentleman."

Col. Edward Morrell, of New Jersey, is slated for the proposed position of Second Assistant Secretary of War.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Millar, of Cincinnati, to Ensign Wilfrid Van Nest Powelson, U. S. N.

Col. O. D. Clark, who commands the Vermont regiment now in camp at Chickamauga, is a cousin of Rear Adm. Dewey.

Lieut. A. Moses, 7th U. S. Art., was expected in Philadelphia, Pa., the latter part of this week, to open a recruiting office for his regiment.

Col. and Mrs. Tilford have returned to New York, after a visit of several months to their daughter, Mrs. Cameron of Fort Walla Walla.

Col. J. Biddle Porter, 2d Pennsylvania Vols., commanding at Montchanin, Del., paid a short visit to friends in Philadelphia this week.

Lieut. J. K. Cree, 6th U. S. Art., temporarily detained at Fort Hamilton by illness in his family, joined his battery at Fort Wadsworth this week.

Capt. William Ennis, 4th U. S. Art., and Lieut. F. G. Maulden, 7th U. S. Art., with Battery G, 4th U. S. Art., arrived at Tampa, Fla., May 23.

Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. Vols., assumed command of Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., on May 23. The camp is, as a whole, now in excellent order.

Capt. F. J. Breckbill and Lieuts. J. A. Leonard, W. A. Evans and W. Basely, Battery B, 1st Connecticut Vol. Art., are recent arrivals at Fort Griswold, Conn.

Capt. C. A. Devoe, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., left Sandy Hook this week for San Francisco to report to Maj. Gen. Merritt for duty with the Philippine expedition.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Cecil, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., after a short stay at Governors Island, left there this week for Mobile to report to Gen. Coppinger for duty on his staff.

The funeral of the late Lieut. Col. William R. King, C. E., took place May 21 from the quarters of Lieut. R. R. Raymond, C. E., at Fort Wadsworth. The garrison rendered full honors.

Capt. H. Saunders and C. W. Newton and Lieuts. E. H. Waterman, G. W. Ripley, N. G. Valentine and F. H. Smith, 1st Connecticut Inf., are recent additions to the commissioned circle at Fort Preble, Me.

Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., has taken command of the detachment of troops at Battery Point, Delaware City, a portion of the defences of Philadelphia, commanded by Maj. E. Van A. Andruss.

Capt. Clarence Deems, 6th U. S. Art., assumed command of Fort Caswell, N. C., and its dependencies this week, in succession to Capt. L. V. Caziarc, who has reported at Chickamauga for duty on Maj. Gen. Brooke's staff.

The celebration throughout the United States on May 24 of Queen Victoria's birthday was more universal this year than for many years, due, of course, to the present extremely friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

Maj. Summerhayes, recently relieved from duty as Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Myer, Va., is still on temporary duty at the Army Building, New York. Mrs. Summerhayes and daughter are settled for the summer at the Devereaux, Neptune place, New Rochelle, near Fort Slocom, New York Harbor.

A press dispatch quotes Maj. Gen. Merritt as saying before leaving Chicago for San Francisco on May 23: "I expect to leave San Francisco just as quickly as I can get the troops together and the vessels ready for the sailing. I shall take from 18,000 to 20,000 soldiers with me, enough, it is thought by the War Department, to answer the purpose of occupancy of the islands."

Miss Sue McGoffin Luckett, who was married at Sedalia, Mo., May 16, to Lieut. R. E. Longan, 11th U. S. Inf., is a niece of ex-Gov. McGoffin, of Kentucky, and is a charming and accomplished young lady. Lieut. Longan has been here on recruiting service for the past two weeks and will continue recruiting in this State until further orders.

We learn that Passed A. Engr. John C. Kefer, U. S. N., retired, is no longer an officer or employé of the Morgan Iron Works, and that while he filled the offices of Vice-President and Superintendent, no work was done for the Government by this company. He resigned before any contracts with the Morgan Iron Works were made for Government work, and has been since ordered to duty there and at the Quintard Works as Inspector.

Lieut. John Downes, U. S. N., Commander of the receiving ship Wabash, and Mrs. Henrietta Wise Nicholson were married at Christ Church, Quincy, Mass., May 21. The bride was given away by Dr. William Everett, her uncle. Lieut. Downes is a son of the late Capt. John Downes, U. S. N., and grandson of the late Comdr. Downes. The bride is the daughter of the late Capt. H. A. Wise, U. S. N., and a granddaughter of Edward Everett.

The Vancouver "Independent," referring to the departure of the 14th U. S. Infantry for San Francisco, says: "It is appreciated by all that this may be the last seen of the 14th Infantry, which has been here nearly fourteen years, and has made itself very popular in both Vancouver and Portland, and it was with much regret that it took its departure. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and business houses closed their doors between 12 m. and 1 p. m."

Capt. J. S. Pettit, 1st Inf., and Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., who were recently appointed Colonels of independent regiments, to be composed of men immune from contagious and infectious diseases, are now making arrangements for the organization of their regiments. Col. Pettit will recruit his regiment from residents of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, and Col. Sargent will secure his men in the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

A Washington gossip writes: Lieut. A. S. Rowan's brilliant exploit in crossing Cuba alone from the Caribbean to the Atlantic, and the failure of the Government to recognize his remarkable and inestimable services, recalls vividly the dispiriting fact that there are few rewards for the soldier. He has been ordered to rejoin his regiment at Mobile. It was expected that he would be sent to Cuba in some special and highly honorable capacity, as a recognition of his magnificent services and because of his ability and his familiarity with the island and the forces of revolutionists and Spaniards.

The Nashville "American," referring to the appointment of Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., as Major and Inspector General, says: "The promotion has given great satisfaction to that gentleman's many friends in this city and elsewhere. He is a finely equipped officer, the most charming of comrades, courageous, manly, and a true friend. Promotion will fit him as gracefully as does his uniform, and those who know him will wish for him fame and glory in battling for his country's honor. Maj. Ward married a most charming lady, the daughter of Gen. George Maney and for several years was stationed in Nashville."

Maj. F. H. Strother left Governors Island May 22 to join Maj. Gen. Merritt at San Francisco.

Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vleet left Washington May 25 for their summer home at Shrewsbury, N. J.

Col. John W. Barlow, U. S. A., is still in Washington, D. C., at the Bancroft, corner of N and 18th streets, N. W.

Lieut. A. Moses, 7th U. S. Art., has assumed command at Fort Scammel, Portland, Me., a sub-post of Fort Preble.

Gen. F. L. Guenther, under his commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers, has relinquished command of the 4th U. S. Art.

Dr. and Mrs. Anton Heger entertained at dinner, on May 21, at their residence, 1901 I street, in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Shunk.

We note by the orders of the week that Gen. Frank is making active and ample preparations for infantry support for the coast artillery.

Lieut. Henry Lowe Newbold, 7th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and is on duty with Capt. J. V. White's battery.

Lieut. John Edmondson Stephenson, 7th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and is on duty with Capt. Wisser's Battery B.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskin, 2d U. S. Art., is now in command at Fort Adams, R. I., which includes the defenses of Narragansett Bay, etc.

Lieut. L. G. Berry, 7th U. S. Art., returned to New York from a trip to Elmira, N. Y., to look after horses for light batteries of volunteers.

The next Army retirement for age is that of Lieut. Col. Wells Willard, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, on September 9, next.

Rear Adm. Bunce, U. S. N., was one of the guests at a dinner given in honor of Gen. S. L. Woodford, May 21, by Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy, of Brooklyn.

Lieut. Col. O. E. Wood, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., on the staff of Maj. Gen. Lee, arrived at Tampa, Fla., this week and reported for duty.

Capt. Fred. J. Breckbill, with his battery of Connecticut Heavy Artillery, is now at Fort Griswold, Conn., Capt. Breckbill being in command of the post.

The friends of Mrs. Adm. Stanley are happy to hear that she is improving in health. Mrs. Stanley has been very ill all winter at her home in K street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Dechert, 2d Pennsylvania Vols., with five companies of the regiment, arrived at Pompton Lakes, N. J., May 19, and the battalion is now on duty there.

The Countess Von Geotzen is at the Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C., for the present. Count Von Geotzen, who is on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, is now in Tampa, Fla.

Gen. Royal T. Frank arrived at Governors Island May 19, and at once assumed command of the Department of the East. Though kept very busy he finds the detail an agreeable one.

Capt. W. C. Langhitt and Lieuts. C. P. Echols and W. D. Connor, with Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, left New York May 24 for San Francisco, fully equipped for service at Manila.

Mr. Wilbur Dunbar Jenkins, who has been appointed Major in the Engineer Corps, is a descendant of Sir William Dunbar, who came to this country and settled near Natchez, Miss.

President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin, reviewed the 1st District of Columbia Regiment as it passed through Washington May 21 on its way to Chickamauga.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt left Governors Island on the night of May 19 for Washington, D. C., and from there, after receiving his final instructions with regard to the Philippine expedition, goes direct to San Francisco.

Mrs. Haines, wife of Lieut. John Haines, 5th U. S. Cav., with her two little girls, will visit Mrs. J. J. Almy at her home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Haines is on the staff of Gen. Lewis Carpenter.

The first application for pension during the present war has been made by Mrs. Hook, widow of Private Hook, of the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers, who was mustered in May 13, was taken sick May 14 and died May 15.

Mr. C. A. L. Totten, formerly an officer of the 4th U. S. Art., contributes to the New York "Sun" of May 24 a remarkable letter he has written to Mr. H. Clay Trumbull, of Philadelphia, the editor of the "Sunday School Times," who had referred to Mr. Totten as a lunatic.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mercer have as their guests at their beautiful country home just out of Frederick, Md., Miss Dyer, daughter of the late Gen. Dyer, U. S. Army, and Miss Harlan, daughter of Justice Harlan. Mrs. Mercer gave a tea in honor of her guests which was well attended by the smart set of Frederick.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. P. R. Ward, Lieut. R. E. Ingram, Lieut. M. McCloskey, Lieut. J. B. Babcock, Murray Hill; Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. F. J. Kerman, Grand Hotel; Capt. W. McCleave, Grand Union.

Maj. Gen. Merritt's gallant resolve that his return from Manila shall be celebrated by his readvance into matrimony is an example well worthy of duplication by Rear Adm. Dewey, says the New York "Sun." But if the Admiral should at any time intimate that such was his intention, American girls mustn't all speak at once.

Persons addressing mail to those in military camps throughout the country should write plainly upon the letter or parcel the company, regiment and State, as "John Doe, Co. D, 16th Illinois Inf., Falls Church, Va." At some of the camps there are regiments bearing the same numerical designation, and it is necessary in addressing mail to a member of a regiment to have the State name attached.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Chief Surgeon, on duty at Camp Black, Long Island, has received many warm congratulations on his recent promotion and on his detail as U. S. Army Surgeon in charge of examinations of regimental Surgeons and of recruitment of U. S. Vols. for the State of New York. Col. Maus during his 24 years of service as an Army Surgeon has had a varied experience and ranks high in his profession.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., will be surprised to find from an account of his military and civil history, given with portrait in the New York "World" of May 22, that "he is still a bachelor." The account says, with truth: Col. Gardiner dresses fashionably and is always carefully groomed. He would as soon break one of his own military rulings as wear a pair of trousers that bagged at the knees, and to appear in public with the nap of his hat brushed the wrong way or a fleck of mud on his shoes he would consider an indictable offense.

Maj. J. L. Powell, Surg. U. S. A., and Post Chaplain Thos. W. Barry are now the only officers holding the fort at Riley, Kas.

Lieut. C. P. Echols, Corps of Engineers, relinquished staff duty at Governors Island on May 24, and left for Willets Point, N. Y.

Lieut. W. W. Hamilton, 6th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort McHenry and has joined Capt. J. L. Wilson's Battery B of the regiment.

Gen. W. M. Graham has assumed command of the 2d Army Corps at Camp Alger, Dunnloring, Va., and is rapidly getting matters into excellent shape.

Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, 6th U. S. Art., relinquished duty at Fort McHenry, Md., May 21, and went to Washington, D. C., to report to Q. Gen. Ludington.

Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles has recommended that Lieut. A. S. Rowan, U. S. A., be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel as a reward for his recent perilous mission to Cuba.

Col. C. I. Wilson, Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, has asked that six additional Paymasters be stationed in New York as a central point from which to pay troops.

Capt. P. H. Ray, who headed the Alaskan expedition, made only a summary of his report, and then went to Texas or Illinois to act as Colonel of a Volunteer regiment of immunes.

Capt. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., one of the ablest of the younger artillery officers of the Regular Army, will, says a Tampa dispatch, command one of the heavy batteries going to Cuba.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday in glorious style and there was a most unusual reciprocity of friendly feeling and courtesy.

Capt. P. Bradlee Strong, Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. V., son of ex-Mayor Strong, of New York City, and lately of the 60th New York, is en route to San Francisco to report to Maj. Gen. Merritt for duty.

Capt. Daniel H. Brush, U. S. A., who has been professor of military tactics at the University of Illinois for the last three years, left for Tampa May 22 to join his regiment. The entire battalion, headed by the University of Illinois band, and 2,000 students escorted him to the depot.

Max de Schemauk, who opened a recruiting station, on his own account, in New York City as a money-making scheme, has been arrested as a deserter from the 1st U. S. Art. and lodged in Castle William, Governors Island. He claims to have been an officer in the German army. Many other offenses are charged to him.

"One of the late additions to Adj. Gen. Corbin's office is Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, formerly Regimental Quartermaster of the 2d Cavalry at Fort Wingate, N. M. For the past fortnight Lieut. Sargent has been helping to organize the Volunteers. Already he has been promoted to Major and Adjutant General of Volunteers, and is likely to win more laurels before the war is over."

Miss Mary E. Sigbee, daughter of Capt. Sigbee, U. S. N., is receiving the congratulations of her friends upon securing the much coveted scholarship of the New York Art League, which is annually awarded in Washington. Miss Sigbee has been devoting herself almost exclusively to art for the past three years, and will now have a year's study in New York as a reward of her own talent.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending May 25, 1898: Med. Dir. G. F. Winslow, U. S. N.; Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. E. A. Miller, U. S. A.; Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. P. Avery, U. S. A.; Capt. H. L. Scott, U. S. A.; Rear Adm. Geo. Brown, U. S. N.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending May 18: Lieut. W. V. Judson, U. S. A.; Paym. J. J. Cheatham, U. S. N.; Ensign De W. Blamer, U. S. N.; Mrs. Capt. J. Rockwell, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieut. J. H. Beacom, U. S. A.; Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. A.; Capt. J. W. Martin, U. S. A.; Dr. Henry Le Motte, U. S. N.; Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.; Capt. John Little, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. A. Reed, U. S. A.; Wm. K. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Dr. A. M. Moore, U. S. N.; Col. A. Piper, U. S. A.

Lieut. John H. Wholley, 24th U. S. Inf., having been commissioned Colonel of the 1st Washington Volunteers, the Seattle "Post Intelligencer" says: "The announcement of the appointment set at rest the speculation that has been rife among military men since the first call for Volunteers was issued. The importance of securing a man of vigorous personality, broad judgment and high principle to lead the home troops on the field of battle was appreciated, and the thought of how much depends on the Colonel, the brain of the fighting machine, has caused a most discriminating choice of those considered eligible."

At the annual meeting of the Washington Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion held at the Tacoma Hotel, resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending Companion Otis Sprague for appointment as Paymaster of Volunteers, and for the appointment of Companion J. E. Noel for a commission in the Navy. Companion Thad Huston read an interesting paper on "Lincoln." The following officers were elected and installed: Commander, Lieut. Col. J. B. Holt; Senior Vice Commander, Capt. W. McKicken; Junior Vice Commander, Capt. Edward Wheeler; Recorder, Capt. L. Achilles; Treasurer, Phineas Foster; Registrar, P. V. Caesar; Chaplain, Lemuel H. Wells; Counsel, Maj. D. G. Lovell, Otis Sprague, A. V. Hayden, Thad Huston and E. L. Harvey.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, says a Chicago dispatch, is engaged to be married to Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams. The dispatch says: Miss Williams is one of the most popular young women in Chicago society, bright and vivacious, a brunette, of petite figure, jet black hair and eyes, and most pleasing manners. She is devoted to bicycling and driving, and is an accomplished horse-woman. Miss Williams's father is a millionaire and a leading lawyer. He was one of the founders of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and is largely interested in other financial enterprises. The prospective bride's mother is a daughter of the late Judge John D. Caton, for many years Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. During Robert T. Lincoln's residence in London as Minister to England, Miss Williams visited his family and was presented to the Queen.

The enthusiastic ovation tendered by the city of Baltimore to the 6th Massachusetts regiment on its way to the front on May 21 recalls to many the very different scene when the regiment passed through the same city in 1861. As the Colonel of the regiment remarked: "Baltimore has beat Boston herself in the honors she has given us. The day will be remembered in days to come as the triumph of fraternity over bitterness of sectionalism."

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for appointment in the Volunteer Army sent to the Senate on May 18, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of May 21, page 743, were confirmed on May 20, with the exception of Moses R. Doyen, of Wisconsin, to be Commissary with rank of Captain; O'Brien Moore, of Texas, to be an Additional Paymaster, and Samuel W. Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be a Chief Commissary with rank of Major. In addition to the nominations given the following appointments were also confirmed: To be Inspector General with the rank of Major, James H. McLeary, of Texas.

To be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, James F. Jenkins, of Wyoming.

To be Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain: Frederick H. Bugher, District of Columbia, and Haldimand P. Young, New York.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals with the rank of Captain: Harry S. New, Indiana; Beverly A. Read, Texas, and Putnam Bradlee Strong, New York.

Appointments in the Volunteer Army.

To be Chief Surgeon with the rank of Major.

MAY 24.—Henry F. Hoyt, of St. Paul, Minn. The nomination of Henry F. White, of St. Paul, Minn., for the appointment of Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, which was delivered to the Senate, May 20, 1898, is withdrawn.

G. O. 12, TAMPA, FLA., MAY 17, 1898.

The 1st and 2d Cav. Brigades are constituted a Cavalry Division, to the command of which Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, U. S. Vols., is hereby assigned.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, A. A. G.

G. O. 13, TAMPA, FLA., MAY 20, 1898.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the U. S. forces at Tampa and vicinity.

W. R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen.

G. O. 14, TAMPA, FLA., MAY 20, 1898.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the U. S. forces at Tampa and vicinity.

The following officers are announced as his staff: 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., Aide; 1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 2d Art., Aide; Maj. Stephen W. Grosbeck, Judge Advocate and Acting Adjutant General; Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster; Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, Chief Commissary; Maj. Benjamin F. Pope, Surgeon, Chief Surgeon; 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., Ordnance Officer; 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Signal Officer.

Attached.

Maj. Webb C. Hayes, 1st Ohio Vol. Cav.

J. F. WADE, Maj. Gen., U. S. Vols.

G. O. 12, DEPT. GULF, MAY 18, 1898.

1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., A. D. C., to enable him to accompany Maj. Gen. Graham, is relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Dept. of Gulf, and will transfer his property accountability to Capt. Frank L. Dodds, Acting J. A., who is assigned to temporary charge of the office.

2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art., A. D. C., to enable him to accompany Maj. Gen. Graham, is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer of the Department, and will transfer his property accountability to Capt. Frank L. Dodds, Acting J. A., who is assigned to temporary charge of the office.

By command of Maj. Gen. Graham.

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 13, DEPT. GULF, MAY 18, 1898.

Having been assigned to command of the 2d Army Corps, with headquarters at Falls Church, Va., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this Department.

WM. MONTROSE GRAHAM, Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 14, DEPT. GULF, MAY 18, 1898.

The following order is published for the information of this command:

Hdqs. 1st Army Corps and Dept. of the Gulf, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 17, 1898.

G. O. 1. In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the 1st Army Corps and Dept. of the Gulf. Orders hitherto published to govern the Provisional Army Corps will remain in force for all troops organized into corps at this camp.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Maj. Gen.

G. O. 16, DEPT. GULF, MAY 23, 1898.

Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Insp. Gen., is relieved from duty as Inspector General of the Department, and will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report in person to Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, for duty as Inspector General of that corps.

G. O. 14, DEPT. EAST, MAY 19, 1898.

To enable me to comply with instructions of the War Department assigning me to other duties, I hereby relinquish command of this Department.

W. MERRITT, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

G. O. 16, DEPT. EAST, MAY 23, 1898.

Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., is detailed and announced as Artillery Inspector and Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Frank.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 21, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MAY 17, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., is relieved from duty as Adjutant General, Dept. of the Columbia, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report without delay for duty to the Commanding General of the first expedition to sail to the Philippine Islands.

Maj. Barry will transfer the funds and public property for which he is accountable to Maj. Wirt Dayls, 5th Cav., A. I. G., who, in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 19, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 926 and 929 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows: 926. The commanding officer of a post where a general court martial is convened will, at the request of any prisoner who is to be arraigned, detail as counsel for his defence a suitable officer, one not directly responsible for the discipline of an organization serving thereat, nor acting as a summary court. If there be no such officer available the fact will be reported to the appointing authority for action. An officer so detailed should perform such duties as usually devolve upon counsel for defendant before civil courts in criminal cases. As such counsel he should guard the interests of the prisoner by all honorable and legitimate means.

known to the law, so far as they are not inconsistent with military relations.

929. Whenever a soldier is convicted of an offence for which a discretionary punishment is authorized, the court will receive evidence of previous convictions, if there be any; such evidence being limited, except in the case of desertion, to previous convictions by courts martial of any offence or offences within one year preceding the arraignment and during the current enlistment. General, regimental and garrison courts martial will, after a finding of guilty, be opened for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is such evidence and, if so, of receiving it. Previous convictions by courts martial must be proved by the records of previous trials and convictions, or by duly authenticated copies of such records, or by duly authenticated copies of the orders promulgating such trials. The usual evidence of previous convictions by summary court is the copy of a summary court record furnished to company and other commanders, as required by par. 932, Army Regulations, or one furnished for the purpose, and certified to be a true copy by the post commander or adjutant. When the proof produced is the copy furnished to the company or other commander, it will be returned to him and a copy of it attached to the record of the general, regimental or garrison court trying the case. Charges forwarded to the authority competent to order a general court martial, or submitted to a summary, garrison or regimental court martial, must be accompanied by the proper evidence of previous convictions.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 20, 1898.

Under instructions from the President, the following assignments of Brigadier Generals of Volunteers to duty with the several Army corps, departments, divisions, etc., are made by the Secretary of War, and all orders conflicting therewith are hereby rescinded:

Brig. Gen. Francis L. Gunther, to the 2d Corps, Falls Church, Va.

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, to the command of the camp at Hempstead, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, to the Cavalry Division, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, to the 1st Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, to the 1st Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, to the 5th Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, to the Cavalry Division, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, to the Dept. of the Pacific.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, to the 7th Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, to the Cavalry Division, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, to the 4th Corps, Mobile, Ala.

Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, to the 7th Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, to the 1st Corps, and to the command of the Light Artillery Brigade, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Compton, to the 3d Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, to the 3d Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, to the 5th Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, to the 4th Corps, Mobile, Ala.

Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, to the 5th Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, to Headquarters of the Army.

The officers assigned to corps and divisions will report in person to the respective Commanding Generals thereof at the places named. Gen. Pennington will proceed to Hempstead, N. Y., for the purpose herein indicated. Gen. Anderson will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 51, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 23, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following, in connection with G. O. 39, May 9, 1898, from this office, prescribing field uniform for the Army, is published for the information of all concerned:

The color of the facings of the uniform of the several arms of the service will be as follows:

General officers and officers of the general staff, corps and departments, dark sky blue (color of the trousers of the officers of the line).

Infantry, light sky blue (color of the trousers of the enlisted men).

Artillery, scarlet.

Engineer troops, scarlet piped with white.

Post Quartermaster's Sergeant, white piped with buff.

Ordnance troops, crimson piped with white.

Post Commissary Sergeant, white piped with cadet gray.

Sergeant Signal Corps, black piped with white.

Hospital Corps, emerald green.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 24, 1898.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An act to provide for the increased volume of work in the Adjutant General's Department of the Army, due to the calling out of Volunteers and the increase of the Regular Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, and one Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major: Provided, That the vacancy created in the grade of Colonel by this act shall be filled by the promotion of officers now in the Adjutant General's Department according to seniority, and that upon the mustering out of the Volunteer forces and the reduction of the Regular Army to a peace basis no appointments shall be made in the Adjutant General's Department until the number of officers in each grade in that Department shall be reduced to the number authorized by the law in force prior to the passage of this act.

Approved, May 18, 1898.

II. An act to increase the number of Surgeons in the United States Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the number of medical officers of the Army be increased by the addition of fifteen Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, to be appointed after examination by an Army Medical Examining Board, in accordance with existing regulations.

Sec. 2. That in emergencies the Surgeon General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract Surgeons as may be necessary, at a compensation not to exceed \$150 per month.

Approved, May 12, 1898.

III. An act to organize a Volunteer Signal Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized to organize a Volunteer Signal Corps, for service during the existing war, which corps shall receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized by law for the Signal Corps of the Army.

Sec. 2. The Volunteer Signal Corps shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major as Disbursing Officer, and such other officers and men as may be required, not exceeding one Major for each Army corps, and two Captains, two 1st Lieutenants, two 2d Lieutenants, five first class Sergeants, ten Sergeants, ten Corporals and thirty first class privates to each organized division of troops: Provided, That two-thirds of all officers below the rank of Major and a like proportion of the enlisted men shall be skilled electricians or telegraph operators.

Approved, May 18, 1898.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 13, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 23, 1898.

The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Insignia for Officers' Undress Coats.—The prescribed collar device arrangement will be the same on the recently adopted blouse with the fallen collar as that described for the blouse with the standing collar, and will be the same for officers or soldiers of the Volunteer Army as for that of officers of the Regular Army, except that in the case of the Volunteers the letter V will be added to the U. (Decision Secretary War, May 14, '98.)

2. Address of Mail Matter.—The Secretary of War directs the officers of the Army and the men under their commands to advise their friends that in addressing communications to them the number of the regiment and the letter of the company to which the soldier belongs should be given in order that mail matter intended for them may promptly reach its destination. (S2880 A. G. O., '98.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 23, D. COLUMBIA, MAY 20, 1898.

Companies A and G, 14th Inf., Capt. Leon A. Matile, 14th Inf., commanding, will proceed on the 21st inst. to San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival Capt. Matile will report to Maj. C. F. Robe, 14th Inf. The battalion will be fully armed and equipped for field service, with ten days' field and four days' travel rations, the necessary tentage and camp equipment, and all available arms and ammunition. The families of the officers concerned are authorized to retain their present quarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

WIRT DAVIS, Major 5th Cav., A. A. A. G.

THE MANILA FORCE.

The orders issued by Maj. Gen. Otis, U. S. A., concerning the embarkation of the troops was as follows: "The First California and the Second Oregon Volunteers, and one company of the Fourth Battalion of the 14th U. S. Inf., and a detachment of California heavy artillery, consisting of an officer and fifty men, will constitute a brigade of expeditionary forces about to depart from this port, and it is placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas Anderson, U. S. V. The vessels designated to transport this command are the City of Peking, the City of Sydney, and the Australia.

"The 1st California Regiment will ship on the Peking May 23, and will report at the Pacific Mail steamers' wharf at 8 a. m. The headquarters and two battalions of the 2d Oregon Regiment will ship on the steamer Australia Tuesday morning, May 24, reporting at Pier No. 7, Ocean Steamship Company's dock, at 8 a. m. The headquarters and a battalion of the 14th U. S. Inf., a battalion of the 2d Oregon Regt., and the detachment of California heavy artillery will report at the Pacific Mail Company's wharf for shipment on the City of Sydney at 8 o'clock on May 24.

Orders affecting the medical attendance of troops and supply departments or concerning the freighting of vessels have been or will be issued in due season and executed, so that the vessels may depart immediately as soon as troops are placed on board."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, An act of Congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled, "An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain"; and

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898,

The President is authorized, in order to raise a Volunteer Army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23d day of April, in the present year, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President: WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, May 23.

To the Secretary of War: "Sir: I recommend that 1st Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf., be made a Lieutenant Colonel of one of the regiments of 'Immunees'."

"Lieut. Rowan made a journey across Cuba, was with the Insurgent Army under Lieut. Gen. Garcia, and brought most important and valuable information to the Government. This was a most perilous undertaking, and in my judgment Lieut. Rowan performed an act of heroism and cool daring that has rarely been excelled in the annals of war. Very respectfully,

"NELSON A. MILES, Major General, commanding."

ARMY STATIONS.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Department of the Pacific.—Hdqs., Philippine Islands; Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding.

Department of the Gulf.—Hdqs., Atlanta, Ga.; Maj. Gen. J. R. Brooke, commanding.

Department of the East.—Hdqs., Governors Island, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. R. T. Frank, commanding.

Department of the Missouri.—Hdqs., Omaha, Neb.; Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th Cav., commanding.

Department of the Colorado.—Hdqs., Denver, Colo.; Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th Cav., commanding.

Department of the California.—Hdqs., San Francisco, Cal.; Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding.

Department of the Columbia.—Hdqs., Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding.

Department of the Dakota.—Hdqs., St. Paul, Minn.; Brig. Gen. J. M. Bacon, commanding.

Department of the Lakes.—Hdqs., Chicago, Ill.; Brig. Gen. J. M. Bacon, commanding.

CORPS COMMANDERS.

1st Corps.—Maj. Gen. J. R. Brooke, in addition to command of Department of the Gulf.

2d Corps.—Maj. Gen. W. M. Graham; Hdqs., Falls Church, Va.

3d Corps.—Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade; Hdqs., Chickamauga, Ga.

4th Corps.—Maj. Gen. J. F. Coppinger; Hdqs., Mobile, Ala.

5th Corps.—Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter; Hdqs., Tampa, Fla.

6th Corps.—Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson; Hdqs., Chickamauga, Ga.

7th Corps.—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; Hdqs., Tampa, Fla.

Cavalry Division.—Maj. Gen. J. H. Wheeler; Hdqs., Tampa, Fla.

ENGINEER BATTALION.

The headquarters is at Willets Point, N. Y. The battalion is distributed in many places.

CAVALRY.

Headquarters, 1st Cav., Tampa, Fla.

Headquarters, 2d Cav., Mobile, Ala.

Headquarters, 3d Cav., Tampa, Fla.

Headquarters, 4th Cav., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Headquarters, 5th Cav., Mobile, Ala.

Headquarters, 6th Cav., Tampa, Fla.

Headquarters, 7th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz.

Headquarters, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D.

Headquarters, 9th Cav., Tampa, Fla.

Headquarters, 10th Cav., Tampa, Fla.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C. & M. Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Fort Tybee Island, Ga.; 1st Fort Morgan, Ala.; A and B, Key

West Barracks; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; D, Fort St. Philip, La.; E* and K*, Tampa, Fla.

2d Art.—Hdqs., B and D, Fort Adams and sub-post at Clark's Point, Mass.; C, Fort Warren; G, Long Island Head; M, Grover's Cliff, Boston Harbor; E, Fortland Head, Me.; H, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; I, Fort Caswell, N. C.; K, Fort Constitution, N. H.; L, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; A* and F*, Tampa, Fla.

3d Art.—Hdqs., and G, Angel Island, Cal.; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, H and I, Presidio of San Francisco; K, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; M, Fort Canby, Ore.; L, Fort Baker, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; C* and F*, Tampa, Fla.

4th Art.—Hdqs., Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; C and D, defences of Baltimore; E, Fort Monroe, Va.; G and H, and B* and F*, Tampa, Fla.; I, Fort Mott, N. J.; K, Sheridan Point, Va.; L, Fort Delaware, Del.; M, Wilmington, Del.

5th Art.—Hdqs., H and I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; B, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; K and M, and D* and F*, Tampa, Fla.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.

6th Art.—Hdqs., and B, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D*, Washington Barracks, D. C.; E, F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; G*, Fort Myer, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Fort Hancock, N. J.; A, Fort Clinch, Fla. 7th Art.—Hdqs., B and I, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; A, Fort on Dutch Island, R. I.; C* and M*, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fortland Head, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F, Grover's Cliff, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K and L, Willets Point, N. Y.

* Light Batteries.

INFANTRY.

Headquarters, 1st Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 2d Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 3d Inf., Mobile, Ala.
Headquarters, 4th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 5th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.
Headquarters, 6th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 7th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 8th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 9th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 10th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 11th Inf., Mobile, Ala.
Headquarters, 12th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 13th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 14th Inf., Philippine Islands.
Headquarters, 15th Inf., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Headquarters, 16th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 17th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 18th Inf., Philippine Islands.
Headquarters, 19th Inf., Mobile, Ala.
Headquarters, 20th Inf., Mobile, Ala.
Headquarters, 21st Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 22nd Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 23d Inf., Philippine Islands.
Headquarters, 24th Inf., Tampa, Fla.
Headquarters, 25th Inf., Tampa, Fla.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. Wm. Montrose Graham, accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., to assume command of the Second Army Corps. (H. Q. A., D. G., May 17.)

Maj. Gen. Merriam, Dept. of Columbia, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on duty in connection with the organization and equipment of the volunteer forces there being assembled. (H. Q. A., D. G., May 13.)

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and assume command of the 7th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. George W. Goethals, C. E., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for duty as Acting Chief Engineer Officer, 1st Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

The following assignments of officers of the Medical Department, as established by G. O. 46, H. Q. A., May 16, 1898, are made: To the 1st Army Corps.—Lieut. Col. Rush Hildekoper, U. S. V., 2d Army Corps.—Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Gilman, U. S. V., 3d Army Corps.—Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, U. S. V., 4th Army Corps.—Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. V., 5th Army Corps.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, U. S. V., 6th Army Corps.—Lieut. Col. Nicholas Senn, U. S. V., 7th Army Corps.—Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, U. S. V. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Maj. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., will proceed at once to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on public business in connection with the manufacture of field material and small arms. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands: Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Capt. William O. Owen, Capt. Edward R. Morris and 1st Lieut. Henry Page, Asst. Surgs. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Comy. Sergt. Henry Chapman (appointed May 17, 1898, from Sergeant Battery H, 1st Art.), will be sent to Fort Clinch, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

1st Lieut. C. E. Pleasant, C. E., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., for assignment to duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. William H. Shafter, U. S. V., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Post Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, U. S. A., will report to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., Mobile, Ala., for duty with a regiment. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Post Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, U. S. A., will report to Maj. Gen. William H. Shafter, U. S. V., at Tampa, Fla., for duty with a regiment. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Comy. Sergt. Louis Lemmer (appointed May 19, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Troop B, 2d Cav.), now at Mobile, Ala., will be sent without delay to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil, A. A. G. of Vols., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the 4th Army Corps, for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Maj. George Andrews, A. A. G., is relieved from duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, at Mobile, Ala., and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y. City, for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of that Department. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Joseph M. Henry, U. S. A., will proceed to N. Y. City, and report in person to Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., in charge of U. S. hospital ship, for duty. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Francis W. Harrell, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General of the expedition to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Hosp. Stwd. James Carroll, now at Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., will be discharged the service. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., for duty in the field with the 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

S. O. 80, C. D. Colo., relieving Capt. Frank R. Keefer and Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surgs., from duty in Alaska, is revoked. (S. O. 82, D. Colo., May 18.)

Maj. John S. Wither, Paymr. U. S. A., will proceed, May 20, from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for payment on the muster rolls of April 30, 1898, of the troops recently returned from Alaska. (S. O. 83, D. Colo., May 18.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. W. E. Heyward will proceed to Camp Alger, Dunmore, Va., and report for duty with the 2d Army Corps. (Fort McHenry, May 22.)

The following named officers will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding the 6th Army Corps, for assignment to duty: Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Insp. Gen., U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, C. C. S., U. S. V. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., will report in person to Maj. Gen. William H. Shafter, 5th Army Corps, for duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. John W. Stubley (appointed May 21, 1898, from Sergeant Co. F, 10th Inf.), now at Mobile, Ala., and Comy. Sergt. Michael E. Murray (appointed May 21, 1898, from Sergeant Co. E, 18th Inf.), now at New Orleans, La. They will be sent to camp near Falls Church, Va. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Maj. Abel L. Smith, C. S., is relieved from duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence and will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Tampa. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers to Lighthouse Districts are ordered: Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, Engineer of the 15th and 16th Lighthouse Districts, will perform temporarily the duties of Inspector of the former District; Capt. Henry C. Newcomer will, in addition to his other duties, report for duty as Engineer of the 16th Lighthouse District, relieving Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, and for temporary duty as Inspector of that District, with station at Memphis, Tenn. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Col. Charles A. Whittier, Insp. Gen. U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding Department of the Pacific, at Washington, D. C., for duty in that Department. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg., to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V.; Capt. Marborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg., to report to the Commanding Officer Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty at that post, in addition to his present duties as Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits at Baltimore, Md.; Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty as Chief Surgeon of Cavalry Division. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Capt. Augustus P. Gardner, Asst. Adj. Gen. of Vols., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for assignment to duty in the 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Capt. Edward Murphy, 2d, Asst. Adj. Gen. of Vols., will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., for duty appropriate to his commission. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., for duty as Chief Q. M., 4th Corps. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for duty as Chief Q. M., 3d Corps. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., and Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., are detailed as members of the Examining Board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., and Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., relieved. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Potter, C. E., will report to Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., president of the Examining Board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Patrick O'Brien, Hosp. Corps, now at Benicia Barracks, Cal., is transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 47, D. Cal., May 14.)

Capt. Frank R. Keefer and Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surgs., are relieved from duty in Alaska and will proceed without delay to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty. (S. O. 50, D. Cal., May 14.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Hans Hoch will proceed to camp near Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty with the troops in that camp. (S. O. 49, D. Cal., May 17.)

Capt. Sam. R. Jones, A. Q. M. U. S. A., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (S. O. 22, D. M., May 17.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. P. B. Lelper will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, for duty. (Washington Barracks, May 18.)

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M. U. S. A., will, by direction of the Secretary of War, assume the duties relinquished by Capt. Sam. R. Jones, A. Q. M. U. S. A. (S. O. 23, D. M., May 18.)

Maj. George Andrews, A. A. G., having reported, is announced as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department. (G. O. 17, D. E., May 23.)

Lieut. Col. O. E. Wood, Chief C. S. of Vols., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Hancock, May 21.)

Hosp. Stwd. Moncton Deal will proceed to San Francisco for duty with the Philippine expedition. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 23.)

Capt. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., via Charleston, S. C., for temporary duty, and, in addition thereto, will assume charge of the signal detachments now at Fort McPherson and Atlanta, Ga. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

1st Lieut. W. F. Clark, 2d Cav., will, upon the completion of his duties as Mustered Officer for Kansas Volunteers at Topeka, Kan., proceed without delay to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Slaven, 4th Cav., to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Missouri Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for the purpose of transferring the public property pertaining to Troop A, 4th Cav., for which he is responsible, and return to his station, Portland, Ore. (S. O. 78, D. Colo., May 12.)

2d Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at West Point, N. Y., and will report to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., for assignment to staff duty. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art. (Sheridan Point, Va., May 20.)

2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav., is temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Lakeland, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. Vols., for appointment and duty as A. D. C. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Pvt. Geo. Weitzel, H. 6th Cav., was drowned May 24, while bathing at Tampa, Fla.

Capt. George L. Scott, 6th Cav., is relieved at his own request from duty as Acting Agent at the La Pointe Agency, Ashland, Wis., and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave until further orders, to take effect from May 17, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., to enable him to serve under a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in 2d Kentucky Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Maj. Edward M. Hayes, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of North Carolina, and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty with the cavalry of the 5th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th Cav., temporarily commanding the Depts. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and other points as may be necessary. (S. O. 60, D. Colo., May 17.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

2d Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav., now on sick leave, is detailed for duty as Q. M. and Comy. of the U. S. Army hospital ship at New York City. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and granted leave until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st Connecticut Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

1st Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., relieved. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., for temporary duty as A. C. Q. M. 2d Corps. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., will, upon the completion of his present duties pertaining to the purchase of horses, proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Corpl. C. Nares, C. 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Corpl. Maurice O'Donnell, C. 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Sergt. Ray Berry, C. 2d Art., is appointed Exchange Steward. (Fort Warren, May 24.)

Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., is detailed for duty as Acting Inspector General of the Dept. of California. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 6th Art., will temporarily perform the duties of Adjutant, Recruiting and Ordnance Officer, and 1st Lieut. W. Davis, 6th Art., those of Commissary and Q. M. (Fort McHenry, May 19.)

Brig. Gen. F. L. Guenther, U. S. V. (Col. 4th Art.), having relinquished command of his regiment, Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., is assigned to the command thereof, retaining station at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 110, D. E., May 20.)

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., having completed the duty devolved upon him by S. O. 105, will return to his station. (S. O. 111, D. E., May 21.)

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., is assigned to the command of the post of Fort Monroe, Va., and of the Artillery School at that post. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th Art., will take command of Battery C. (Fort Hancock, May 21.)

Sgt. L. L. Battery M., 5th Art., was seriously injured just this side of Princeton, while en route to Tampa. He leaped out of a car window and a passing train struck his head. His skull was fractured. He is at St. Francis Hospital and may not recover.

Sergt. J. M. Francis, Battery B, 5th Art., is detailed overseer of prisoners. (Fort Columbus, May 23.)

Corpls. M. D. Bach and G. Boldizar, Light Battery D, 5th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Corpl. Clifford Hastings, A, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant. (Fort Hancock, May 19.)

Sergt. Lee Whitney, I, 5th Art., is relieved from recruiting duty. (Fort Hancock, May 23.)

2d Lieut. M. McCloskey, 5th Art., having reported, is assigned to Battery C. (Fort Hancock, May 19.)

1st Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, Q. M. 5th Art., is relieved as Regimental Recruiting Officer. (Fort Hancock, May 23.)

Sergt. Otto Weber, K, 5th Art., will proceed to join his battery at Tampa, Fla. (Fort Wadsworth, May 21.)

Pvt. T. Daly and T. Kearny, Artificer M. Doran and Pvt. C. W. Scholle, B, 5th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Sergt. Thomas H. Winters, H, 5th Art., is detailed as Overseer in the Quartermaster's Department. (Fort Hamilton, May 24.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art., is appointed Post Treasurer. (Fort Hancock, May 24.)

Corpl. F. Dunn, L, and Pvt. Thomas Winters, H, 5th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 6th Art., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., and report for duty. (Fort Hancock, May 21.)

Capt. J. L. Wilson, 6th Art., is detailed member of Garrison C. M. (Fort McHenry, May 19.)

Leave until further orders is granted 2d Lieut. George A. Nugent, 6th Art., to enable him to accept a commission of Captain in the 3d U. S. Vol. Cav. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Capt. C. W. Foster, 6th Art., is detailed member of Garrison C. M. (Fort Hancock, May 23.)

1st Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 6th Art., is appointed Adjutant, A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (Grover's Cliff, Mass., May 20.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, U. S. V. (Colonel 6th Art.), having relinquished command of his regiment, Maj. W. P. Vose, 6th Art., the senior officer present for duty with the regiment is assigned to command thereof, retaining station at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (S. O. 114, D. E., May 26.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Davis, 6th Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary, Treasurer and Range Officer. (Fort McHenry, May 22.)

1st Lieut. C. D. Palmer, Q. M. 6th Art., will proceed to Chickamauga and report to Gen. Williston for duty as A. D. C. (Fort Hancock, May 22.)

1st Lieut. C. T. Menohier, Adj. Gen., and C. D. Palmer, Q. M. 6th Art., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Gen. Williston for temporary duty. (Fort McHenry, May 18.)

7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th Art., is appointed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Myers, May 18.)

Corpl. A. H. Belyea, A, and Pvt. J. S. Hack, B, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. G. A. Atkinson, Band 7th Art., has been promoted Principal Musician.

Pvt. A. W. Whitehead, Light Battery C, 7th Art., has been appointed Sergeant.

Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., having been appointed Artillery Inspector and Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and enter upon his duties. (S. O. 112, D. E., May 23.)

2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 7th Art., is appointed Recruiting, Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Grover's Cliff, May 20.)

Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., is relieved from duty at Grover's Cliff, Mass., and will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and assume command of that post and of the batteries at Willits Point. (S. O. 112, D. E., May 23.)

1st Lieut. L. G. Berry, 7th Art., having completed the duty devolved upon him by S. O. 105, will return to his station. (S. O. 111, D. E., May 21.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 7th Art. (Fort Adams, May 24.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

2d Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., is assigned to temporary duty as Mustered Officer, A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Helena, Mont. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., at once, and report in person to Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. V., for staff duty. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

1st Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, 5th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the 4th Inf., and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

The 6th Inf. has been presented with a beautiful stand of regimental colors by the citizens of Newport, Ky. The officers and men accepted the gift in a spirit that only 6th Inf. men know how to do.—Kansas City Times.

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. D. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, Q. M. 14th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the C. O., Battalion 14th Inf., for duty. (S. O. 78, D. Colo., May 12.)

15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

So much of par. 5, S. O. 85, H. Q. A., April 12, 1898, as assigns 2d Lieut. Warren S. Barlow to the 15th Inf., Co. H, is amended so as to assign him to Co. G, of that regiment. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

2d Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, 25th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. V., for appointment and duty as A. D. C. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., is detailed temporarily as A. A. G. of Dept. of Dakota. (S. O. 70, D. D., May 19.)

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 25, 1898.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 32, page 30, of the "Regulations and Decisions Pertaining to the Uniform of the Army," as published in War Department Document, No. 38, is amended to read as follows:

Trousers.

32. For Enlisted Men of All Arms.—Trousers of light or dark blue kersey, or dark blue flannel to be cut and made in accordance with standard patterns, in the office of the Q. M. General. Mounted troops to have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and legs.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The steamship recently purchased for the use of the Medical Department of the Army as a hospital ship will be named the "Bellevue." In accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention the Geneva Cross flag will be carried at the fore whenever the national flag is down, and the neutrality of the vessel will at all times be preserved.

No guns, ammunition, or articles contraband of war, except coal or stores necessary for the movement of the vessel, shall be placed on board; nor shall the vessel be used as a transport for the carrying of dispatches, officers or men not sick or disabled, other than those belonging to the Medical Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. S, DEPT LAKES, MAY 23, 1898.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War, Col. Thomas F. Barr, A. J. A. Gen., Judge Advocate, is hereby designated to act as Adjutant General of the Department in addition to his other duties.

By command of Brig. Gen. Bacon. F. B. JONES, Lt. Col. and C. Q. M. U. S. V., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 54, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 25, 1898.

Publishes the standard of supplies and equipment for field service.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 26, 1898.

Publishes regulations relating to the temporary increase of the military establishment, including the Volunteer Engineer Brigade.

FIELD ORDERS.

Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., accompanied by his personal staff, Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Adj. Gen.'s Dept. (S. O. 20, Tampa, Fla., May 20.)

Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., will proceed from Tampa, Fla., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. V., for duty. (Tampa, Fla., May 20.)

Under date of Tampa, Fla., May 20, Gen. Shafter issued these orders: Brig. Gen. J. S. Poland, U. S. V., will proceed, with his Aides, to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for assignment to a command in the 1st Army Corps; 1st Lieut. H. L. Stone, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 6th Cav., and assigned to duty with the 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Smith, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 3d Cav., and assigned to duty with the 12th Inf.; Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for the purpose of selecting camping grounds for the accommodation of seven or eight regiments of troops now en route to this command. Brig. Gen. Lawton is directed to stop these troops at that place and assume command of same. The following named officers will report to Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty, and accompany that officer to Jacksonville, Fla.: Capt. Robert Sewell, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V.; Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Frank D. W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., as Commissary; 2d Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 6th Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Asst. Adj. Gen., at Tampa; Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 3d Cav.; Senior Vet. Surg. John Tempany, 9th Cav., now at Fort Tampa, Fla., will report to the Depot Q. M. at Tampa for duty. (Tampa, May 20.)

Special orders issued by Gen. Shafter from Tampa, Fla., May 22, were: A temporary brigade to be composed of the following troops at, and to arrive at, Palmetto Beach, Tampa, Fla., will be formed, and the commanding officers thereof will report to Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V., for duty, viz: 3d Ohio Vols., 5th Ohio Vols., 2d Georgia Vols., 32d Michigan Vols. Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the troops at, and to arrive at, Palmetto Beach, Tampa, Fla. Capt. C. G. Starr, 1st Inf., will report at Tampa, for temporary duty. Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., is assigned to command a battalion for organization of siege train and will proceed to carry out the instructions given him. Capt. Frederick A. Smith, 12th Inf., is announced as A. A. A. G., at these Headquarters, relieving Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A. U. S. A. The following named officers are assigned to temporary duty at these Headquarters, as follows: In the Adjutant General's Office—1st Lieut. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art. In the Inspector General's Office—Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., in addition to his present duties, will be attached for duty at the Field Hospital, Port Tampa, Fla., in charge of ambulance train for that command. Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf., is assigned to temporary duty in the Inspector General's Office.

Special orders from Tampa, Fla., May 23, were: Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., will proceed to the following places, in connection with the selection of sites for camping: To Seffner, Brandon, Dade City and Ocala, Fla. Special orders from Tampa, Fla., May 23, are: Lieut. Col. D. D. Wheeler, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M. of the Third Army Corps; Acting Asst. Surg. Francisco E. Menocal, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 6th Cav.; Capt. C. M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 1st Inf., in camp near Port Tampa, Fla., and will report to the Chief Surgeon for duty as medical officer in charge of the medical supply depot in Tampa; Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., is assigned to the command of the ambulance train about to be formed in connection with the forces of this command; Acting Asst. Surg. Jose M. Delgado, U. S. A., will proceed to the camp of the 1st Cav. at Lakeland, Fla., for duty; 1st Lieut. Dean C. Howard, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 9th Inf., and assigned to duty with the field hospital of this command, vice Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., relieved; Acting Asst. Surg. H. P. Jones, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 6th Inf., and assigned to duty with the 9th Inf.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck, commanding at Fort Monroe, Va., in G. O. 41, dated May 20, 1898, makes the following assignments: To the 1st Battalion, Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art., commanding; Battery E, 4th Art., to the rapids and 8-inch B. L. R. batteries, mounted on the parapet of the main work; Battery B, 3d Art., to the 10-inch B. L. R. battery in the redoubt; Battery G, 5th Art., to the 10-inch B. L. R. battery in the place of arms, and to the 8-inch B. L. R. battery, now mounted on the beach; Battery E, 6th Art., to the 15-inch S. B. battery at north end of water battery and to such field pieces as may hereafter be placed in position; to the 2d Battalion, Capt. William B. Homer, 6th Art., commanding; Batteries H, F, I, and K, 6th Art., to the Mortar Battery and to the pits is heretofore assigned.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A Board of Officers will meet at Denver, Colo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg.; Maj. Camillo C. Carr and Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf., Recorder. 2d Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., is detailed as Recorder of the Board for service during the examination of Lieut. Cotter, only. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav., at Denver, Colo., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Henry R. Brinkhoff, 15th Inf.; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Briant H. Wells, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum: Maj. Valery Havard, Lieuts. J. B. Batchelor, A. S. Conklin and W. J. Snow. (Fort Slocum, May 19.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capt. A. W. Vodge and H. Ludlow, and Lieuts. A. C. Blunt and G. G. Gately. (Fort Wadsworth, May 20.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. J. McClellan and Lieuts. C. H. Arnold, S. F. Bottoms and W. H. Tschap-pat. (Fort Hancock, May 22.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Detail: Col. Edward Moore, 15th Inf.; Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Maj. William W. Gray, Surg.; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf.; Horatio G. Sikel, 7th Cav.; and James A. Maney, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer, Adj., 15th Inf.; and Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John O'Shea, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 15th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 60, D. Colo., May 17.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., May 23. Detail for the Court: Maj. Edmund G. Fechet, 6th Cav.; Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf.; William P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; and Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.; and John W. Heavey, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 35, D. G., May 21.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., May 25. Detail: Capt. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf.; Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; Paul Cleundenia, Asst. Surg.; and Arthur Murray, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Inf.; and Stephen M. Hackney, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf.; and Frank W. Coe, 1st Art.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 35, D. G., May 20.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. O. E. Wood and Lieuts. Thomas Ridgway, J. P. Tracy and C. H. Arnold. (Fort Hancock, May 19.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hamilton. Detail: Maj. W. P. Vose, Capt. E. B. Adams and Lieuts. G. Le R. Irwin and J. W. Hinkley. (Fort Hamilton, May 18.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Warren. Detail: Capt. A. D. Schenck and E. T. Brown, and Lieuts. E. H. Catlin and T. Q. Ashburn. (Fort Warren, May 21.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., May 26, 1898. Detail: Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Med. Dept.; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 2d Lieut. Claude B. Swezey and 2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 70, D. D., May 19.)

At Fort Myer, Va., May 31. Detail: Capt. M. Macomb and Henry R. Lemly, 7th Art.; Victor H. Bridgman, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. E. D. Pearce, 6th Art.; James F. Brady, 7th Art.; and Willard D. Newhall, 7th Art.; and 1st Lieut. Elissa S. Benton, 7th Art.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 114, D. E., May 26.)

At Fort Slocum, May 31. Detail: Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.; William P. Stone, Adj., 7th Art.; Willoughby Walke, Q. M.; 7th Art.; and William J. Snow, 7th Art.; and 2d Lieuts. Philip R. Ward, 7th Art.; and Arthur S. Conklin, 7th Art.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 114, D. E., May 26.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Thomas Cahill, Fort Constitution, N. H.; Chief Trumpeter Emory Brain, 2d Cav., Mobile, Ala.; 1st Sergt. William A. Magee, Co. H, 2d Inf., Tampa, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, 14th Inf., are detailed to inspect horses and mules. (S. O. 46, D. Cal., May 13.)

ORDERS TO VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Co. C, 1st Conn. Vol. Inf., will take station at sub-post, Jerry's Point. (Fort Constitution, N. H., May 24.)

1st Lieut. H. V. Bootes, 1st Del. Inf., is appointed Quartermaster, and 1st Lieut. C. F. Conant, Comy. of Camp. (Camp Elm W. Tunnel, Del., May 20.)

1st Lieut. August P. Kunzig, Adj. 2d Penn. Vols., having tendered his resignation to accept promotion, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the 1st Delaware Vols. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Two battalions (four companies each), 1st Maryland U. S. Vols., Lieut. Col. William P. Lane commanding, having reported for duty, are assigned station at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 110, D. E., May 20.)

The 1st Regt. of Connecticut Vol. Inf. having reported for duty, will take stations as follows: The Lieutenant Colonel and two companies to Plum Island, N. Y.; two companies to Fort Preble, Me.; one company to Gull Island, N. Y.; one company to Fort Constitution, N. H. The Colonel, with Headquarters, unassigned field officers and six companies, will remain for the present in camp at Natick, Conn. (S. O. 110, D. E., May 20.)

The 1st Regt. Rhode Island Vols., Col. C. W. Abbott, Jr., commanding, having reported for duty, the Colonel, Headquarters and unassigned field officers, and one battalion will remain in camp at Quonset until further orders. The Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and six companies will take station at Fort Adams, R. I. Two companies will take station at Dutch Island. (S. O. 112, D. E., May 23.)

The following named officers having resigned to accept promotion, are honorably mustered out of the service: Asst. Surg. George D. Ramsey, 1st N. Y. V.; Capt. William H. Straub, Co. C, 12th Penn. V.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Cannon, Co. C, 12th Penn. V.; 2d Lieut. Harry W. Chamberlin, Co. C, 12th Penn. V. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

The following named officers having resigned, by reason of physical disability existing at the time of their muster in, are mustered out of the service: Capt. Eugene J. Kensil, Co. H, 1st Penn. V.; Asst. Surg. William F. Kelly, 8th Penn. V.; 2d Lieut. Ernest J. Weaver, Co. I, 6th Illinois V., to date May 11, 1898. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Capt. Charles A. Howard, 1st South Dakota Vols., having resigned to accept promotion, is honorably mustered out as Captain. (H. Q. A., May 19.)

Capt. John C. Hardy, 13th Minnesota Vols., having tendered his resignation, is discharged the service. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Chaplain T. J. Harbaugh, 6th Ohio Vols. (H. Q. A., May 20.)

The 1st Heavy Battery of Maine Volunteers, Capt. Henry G. Crockett commanding, will proceed with tents, necessary camp equipment, etc., from Augusta to Fort Popham, Me., and take station. (S. O. 110, D. E., May 20.)

The 9th Regt. Mass. Vol. Inf., Col. Frederick B. Bogan commanding, having reported for duty, the Colonel, Headquarters, unassigned field officers and one battalion will proceed to Quonset, R. I., and take station there. The Lieutenant Colonel, one Major and six companies will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report for duty and two companies will proceed to Dutch Island, R. I., and report for duty. (S. O. 112, D. E., May 23.)

The assignment to stations of the 1st Regt. Mass. Heavy Art., now at Fort Warren, Col. Pfaff commanding, is ordered: Col. Pfaff, with Headquarters and two batteries, to Salem, and to command the fortifications and various points on the north shore of Massachusetts. The Lieutenant Colonel and two batteries, to Clarks Point, Mass. Maj. James A. Frye, with Batteries E, F, I and M, will remain on duty at Fort Warren. The four remaining batteries, one each to Gloucester, Marblehead, Nahant and Plum Island, Mass. Col. Pfaff will designate the unassigned field officers and batteries for stations to the points other than Fort Warren, as he shall deem advisable. (S. O. 112, D. E., May 23.)

The Headquarters, staff and the two troops of the 3d U. S. Vol. Cav. (Grigsby's), now at Sioux Falls, S. D., will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga. (S. O. 69, D. D., May 18.)

Commanding officers of all Volunteer organizations in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will, until further orders, send all hospital stewards under their command, who may not at the time be on routine duty, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for six days of the week between the hours of six and eight p. m. They will be instructed in the preparation and care of official papers, during those hours, by the hospital steward on duty at that post. (S. O. 48, D. Cal., May 16.)

Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, 14th Inf., are relieved from the duties assigned them in par. 1, S. O. 46, c. a., D. Cal., and Capt. James

Lockett, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, Q. M. 14th Inf., are detailed in their stead. (S. O. 48, D. Cal., May 16.)

To facilitate prompt supply of the troops in the camp established at the Presidio of San Francisco and to provide for proper policing of that camp, the following assignments are made: Capt. Charles B. Thompson, A. Q. M., will supervise all regulations and issues of Quartermaster's stores; 1st Lieut. James E. Nolan, 4th Cav., will supervise all regulations and issues of Subsistence stores; 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th Cav., will have charge of location, arrangement and policing of camps and the preservation of order therein. (S. O. 48, D. Cal., May 16.)

Maj. William D. McCarthy, Surg. Cal. U. S. Vols., is designated as the Brigade Surgeon of the Volunteer troops encamped at the Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 47, D. Cal., May 14.)

Maj. John A. Logan, A. G. V., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding 4th Army Corps, for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Capt. James G. Blaine, A. G. U. S. V., is detailed for duty with the expedition for the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Jewett, J. A. U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding Dept. of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty in that Department. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Lieut. Col. Avery D. Andrews, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M. of the 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Maj. Leigh H. French, 3d U. S. Vol. Cav., and Troops A, C and D, of that regiment, now at Fort Meade, S. D., will proceed at once by rail to Chickamauga Park, Ga. 1st Lieut. M. E. Wells, 3d U. S. Vol. Cav., and 15 selected men will be left at Fort Meade to receive and take charge of the horses that the Purchasing Board, of which Capt. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav., is president, shall purchase hereafter. (S. O. 70, D. D., May 19.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 19, 1898:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Inspectors General, with the rank of Major: Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf.; George S. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav.; Earl D. Thomas, 5th U. S. Cav.; Alexander Rodgers, 4th U. S. Cav.; John M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art.; Philip Reade, 3d U. S. Inf.; Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th U. S. Inf.; Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th U. S. Cav.; Stephen Y. Serburn, 10th U. S. Inf.; Stephen C. Mills, 12th U. S. Inf.; Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav.; Harry C. Benson, 4th U. S. Cav.; William P. Duval, 1st U. S. Art.; and G. Creighton Webb, of New York, and Russell B. Harrison, of Indiana, civilians.

To be Quartermasters, with the rank of Major: Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th U. S. Inf.; John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Samuel R. Jones, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Medad C. Martin, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Oscar F. Long, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Guy Howard, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Frederick von Schrader, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; J. Estcourt Sawyer, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Frederick G. Hodgeson, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Thomas Cruse, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th U. S. Cav., and William A. Wadsworth, of New York, civilians.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain: 1st Lieuts. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th U. S. Inf.; Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th U. S. Cav.; Julius A. Penn, 2d U. S. Inf., and Ulysses G. McAlexander, 18th U. S. Inf.

Hiram E. Mitchell, of Oregon; John B. Jeffery, of Illinois; William D. Jenks, of Texas; Benjamin Johnson, of California; James H. Hosmer, of New York; William A. Harper, of New York; Thomas H. Cavanaugh, of Michigan; Elias H. Parsons, of Utah; Edward C. McDowell, of Tennessee; Francis M. Schreiner, of the District of Columbia; Arthur Thompson, of New Hampshire; Charles M. Augur, of Colorado; William K. Alexander, of Virginia; William G. Ball, of Ohio; Abraham S. Bickham, of Ohio; George G. Bailey, of New York; Edwin F. Barrett, of Minnesota; Britton Davis, of Texas; Ambrose E. Gonzales, of South Carolina, and Lloyd Carpenter, of Pennsylvania, civilians.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: 1st Lieuts. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d U. S. Art.; Parker W. West, 3d U. S. Cav.; Omar Bundy, 3d U. S. Inf.; Elmore F. Taggart, 6th U. S. Inf.; Alexander R. Piper, 15th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, 6th U. S. Art.

Richard W. Thompson, Jr., of Indiana; Daniel Van Voorhis, of Ohio; Samuel B. Boots, of Ohio; Lee Linn, of Indiana; William A. Tucker, of Tennessee; Theodore B. Hacker, of Tennessee; Frank H. Lord, of New York; John H. Earle, of South Carolina; Jay Cooke, third of Pennsylvania; Thomas G. Catchings, Jr., of Mississippi; and Joseph A. Cox, of Pennsylvania, civilians.

To be Assistant Adjutants General, with the rank of Major: Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th U. S. Cav.; Louis V. Caslar, 2d U. S. Art.; William W. McCammon, 14th U. S. Inf.; James S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf.; Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Inf.; Hugh L. Scott, 7th U. S. Cav.; Edward Davis, 3d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick S. Strong, 4th U. S. Art.; Herbert H. Sargent, 2d U. S. Cav.; Clarence R. Edwards, 2d U. S. Inf.; Samuel D. Sturgis, 6th U. S. Art.; Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Campbell E. McMichael, of Pennsylvania; George H. Hopkins, of Michigan, and John A. Logan, Jr., of Illinois, civilians.

To be Assistant Adjutants General, with the rank of Captain: 1st Lieuts. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 2d U. S. Art.; Francis P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Inf.; Charles M. Truitt, 21st U. S. Inf.; Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d U. S. Art.; John H. Beacom, 3d U. S. Inf.; Harvey C. Carbaugh, 8th U. S. Art.; John B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cav.; John B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cav.; Albert L. Mills, 1st U. S. Cav.; Charles G. Treat, 5th U. S. Art.; John A. Dapray, 23d U. S. Inf.; William P. Hancock, 6th U. S. Art.; William H. Smith, 10th U. S. Cav.; John F. Morrison, 20th U. S. Inf.; Benjamin Alvord, 20th U. S. Inf.; Henry C. Cabell, 14th U. S. Inf.; Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st U. S. Cav.; William H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf.; John L. Schon, 20th U. S. Inf.; Grote Hutchison, 9th U. S. Cav.; James K. Thompson, 23d U. S. Inf.; Carl Reithmann, 9th U. S. Inf.; Cornelius De W. Willcox, 7th U. S. Art.; William A. Holbrook, 7th U. S. Cav.; Robert E. L. Michie, 2d U. S. Cav.; Daniel B. Derore, 23d U. S. Inf.; Lucien G. Berry, 7th U. S. Art.; John E. McMahon, 4th U. S. Art.; T. Bentley Mott, 7th U. S. Art.; Samuel Seay, Jr., 14th U. S. Inf.; Robert G. Paxton, 10th U. S. Cav.; Robert L. Howze, 6th U. S. Cav.; George B. Duncan, 4th U. S. Inf.; Walter A. Bethel, 3d U. S. Art.; Edmund L. Butts, 5th U. S. Inf.; Charles W. Fenton, 5th U. S. Cav.; Louis G. Scherer, 4th U. S. Cav.; De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th U. S. Cav.; Walter C. Short, 6th U. S. Cav.; Robert Sewell, 7th U. S. Cav.; Henry H. Whitney, 4th U. S. Art.; Edward B. Cassatt, 4th U. S. Cav., and John C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th U. S. Art.

Jacob E. Bloom, of New York; William E. Horton, of the District of Columbia; William McKittrick, of California; Joseph B. Foraker, Jr., of Ohio; James A. Colvin, of New York; Edward Murphy, 2d, of New York; Joseph B. Morton, of Illinois; Charles H. McGill, of Minnesota; Lars Anderson, of the District of Columbia; Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Gordon Voorhies, of Kentucky; Samuel W. Belford, of Colorado.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 24, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers. To be Colonel: Eugene Griffin, of New York. To be First Lieutenants: Algernon Sartoria, of the District of Columbia; Pittsburgh Lee, Jr., of Richmond, Va.; Carlos Carbonel, of Troy, N. Y.; Karl Fisher Hansen, of New York.

To be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major: William M. Abernethy, of Missouri.

To be Engineer Officers, with the rank of Major: Charles Lincoln Woodbury, of Vermont; Capt. William D. Beach, 3d U. S. Cav.; George H. Sands, 6th U. S. Cav.; William A. Shunk, 8th U. S. Cav.

To be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain: 1st Lieut. George S. Cartwright, 24th U. S. Inf.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: Frederick W. Hyde, of New York; William H. An-

derson, of Greenville, Ohio; George B. McCullom, of Pulaski, Tenn.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn May 19, 1898. Nominated for the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster: G. H. Holden, of Minnesota; H. W. D. Nicholson, of the District of Columbia; C. B. Worthington, of Iowa. Nominated for the appointment of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence: E. H. Fenton, of Michigan; M. M. Marshall, of Iowa; R. H. Beckham, of Texas. Nominated for the appointment of Captain and Assistant Adjutant General: Bradlee Strong, New York.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, May 24, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., to be Colonel of 1st Regt., U. S. V. Inf.

Duncan N. Hood, Louisiana, to be Colonel of the 2d Regt., U. S. V. Inf.

Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., to be Colonel of the 3d Regt., U. S. V. Inf.

Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf., to be Colonel of the 4th Regt., U. S. V. Inf.

1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d U. S. Cav., to be Colonel of the 5th Regt., U. S. V. Inf.

Laurence D. Tyson, Tennessee, to be Colonel 6th U. S. V. Inf.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Adjutant General's Department. Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwab, A. G., to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, May 18, 1898, to fill original vacancy.

Maj. William Harding Carter, A. G., to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, May 18, 1898, vice Schwab, promoted.

To be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major: H. Kyd Douglas, Maryland.

To be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major: E. Clay Mulliken, Maryland.

To be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Major: Noble H. Creager, of Maryland.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Adjutants General, with the rank of Major: Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., May 19, 1898, vice Carter, promoted; Capt. John A. Johnston, 5th Cav., May 19, 1898, to fill original vacancy.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Assistant Adjutants General, with the rank of Major: 1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th U. S. Cav.; Capt. William A. Simpson, 7th U. S. Art.; To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Major: Capt. David B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th U. S. Cav.; To be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: Don A. Dodge, of Minnesota. To be Chief Surgeons, with the rank of Major: Civilians George Cook, Concord, N. H.; William H. Daly, Pittsburg, Pa.; Clayton Parkhill, Denver, Col.; James M. Jenne, Surgeon General, of Vermont; Herbert W. Cardwell, Surgeon General, of Oregon; James H. Hyasell, Forestry, Ohio; Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director, N. G. of Connecticut; Charles B. Nancrede, Professor of Surgery, University of Michigan; Thomas Earle Evans, of Woodward, Ala.; Jefferson D. Griffith, Medical Director, N. G. of Missouri; R. Emmett Griffin, Surgeon General of Nebraska; Edward Boeckmann, N. G. of Minnesota; Thomas C. Kimball, of Marion, Ind. To be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: Ralph P. Howell, of Iowa City, Ia., and James Edward Calhoun, New York.

FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE SIGNAL CORPS.

To be Major: Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, U. S. A. To be Captain: Benjamin F. Montgomery, of Virginia. To be First Lieutenants: Civilians Philip J. Perkins, California; William W. Chance, Illinois; Albert C. Thompson, Jr., Michigan. To be Second Lieutenants: William O. Bailey, first class Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Francis Creighton, first class Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A. To be Additional Paymasters: Civilians William J. Cowden, West Virginia; Moses Ransom Doyon, Wisconsin, and Wm. B. Schofield, San Francisco.

MAY 26.—To be 1st Lieutenant in 1st Regt. of Volunteer Engineers, Thomas R. Sullivan, of Colorado.

WITHDRAWALS, MAY 20, 1898.

Stephen Gambrill, Jr., of Maryland, to be Additional Paymaster of U. S. V.; Moses R. Doyon, Wisconsin, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, which was delivered to the Senate on May 17; James H. McCleary, for the appointment of Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, which was delivered to the Senate May 12, 1898.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Subsistence Department: Lieut. Col. Charles Albert Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, May 11, 1898, vice Egan, appointed Commissary General of Subsistence; Maj. Henry Granville Sharpe, Comy. of Sub., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, May 11, 1898, vice Woodruff, promoted.

Corps of Engineers: Maj. Charles Walker Raymond, to be Lieutenant Colonel, May 18, 1898, vice King, deceased; Capt. William Murray Black, to be Major, May 18, 1898, vice Raymond, promoted; 1st Lieut. Mason Mathews Patrick, to be Captain, May 18, 1898, vice Black, promoted; 2d Lieut. George Pierce Howell, to be First Lieutenant, May 18, 1898, vice Patrick, promoted.

Artillery: Capt. Selden Allen Day, 1st Art., to be Major, May 14, 1898, vice MacMurray, 5th Art., deceased; 1st Lieut. Erasmus Morgan Weaver, Jr., to be Captain, May 14, 1898, vice Day, 1st Art., promoted; 2d Lieut. Thomas Briggs Lamoreux, 4th Art., to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1898, vice Weaver, 2d Art., promoted.

Cavalry Arm: 2d Lieut. Edwin Barnet Winnans, Jr., 5th Cav., to be First Lieutenant, April 30, 1898, vice Dean, 4th Cav., resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: Civilians Eben B. Fenton, Michigan; Martin M. Marshall, Iowa, and Robert H. Beckham, Texas.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SIGNAL CORPS.

To be Colonel: Lieut. Col. Henry H. C. Duwoody, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

To be Lieutenant Colonel: Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

To be Majors: Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th U. S. Art.; Capt. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Capt. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Civilian Eugene O. Fechet, of Michigan. To be Captains: 1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., 19th U. S. Inf.; Civilian Martin L. Heilinga, Florida; Otto A. Neumith, California; Daniel J. Carr, Connecticut; Howard A. Giddings, Connecticut; Carl F. Hartman, New Jersey; John W. McConnell, Illinois; William H. Lamar, Maryland; Edward B. Ives, New York.

To be First Lieutenants: Civilians Leonard B. Wildman, Connecticut; John J. Ryan, Texas; William F. M. Rogers, Connecticut; Norman H. Camp, Idaho; Richard O. Rickards, Illinois; Julien P. Wooten, Georgia.

To be Second Lieutenants: Walter L. Clarke, first class Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; James B. Steele, first class Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Basil O. Lenoir, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; James B. McLaughlin, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; George O. Burnell, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Victor Shepherd, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; William M. Talbot, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Civilians Thomas R. J. Campbell, District of Columbia; Charles H. Gordon, California; Charles Rogan, Jr., Tennessee; Alton J. Rood, Minnesota; Henry W. Sprague, Massachusetts; William W. Colt, Illinois.

For additional Army orders see pages 776 and 777.

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are to-day enjoying the proceeds of the capture and sale
of the numerous blockade runners that took the risks
in the enormously profitable illicit trade that was car-
ried on with the Confederate States. Our present Navy
bids fair, if the war continues, to duplicate its former
rich harvest.

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EMPLOYMENT FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

It is surprising that Congress does not authorize the
President to make use of the services of such retired
Army officers as are capable of rendering some service
during the time of war. It is safe to say that a suffi-
cient number of retired officers can be found to perform
all the duties of recruiting, and Commissary of Musters,
which are now being performed by young men, Captains
and Lieutenants, who should be with their companies
and regiments in the field. The Government is allowing
a class of professional public servants, who are drawing
more or less of a salary, to remain idle when at least
fifty per cent. of them can be utilized in a dozen different
ways at the present time, and allow those men who are
young, able, and undoubtedly willing, to go into the field
and help do the fighting, an experience which a large
proportion of the retired officers have had, and which the
younger men of the Army are lacking. Instances can be
given where the services of an artillery company are more
or less crippled by the absence of one of the Lieutenants
on recruiting service, his services being sadly needed
with his battery. It is thought that if this condition of
things was fully understood by Congress it would be
remedied without much delay. The Navy Department is
making good use of the services of its retired officers;
why not the Army?

We learn that some of the staff officers at Camp Black,
New York, are disturbed over a recent criticism in the
"Army and Navy Journal" to the effect that an exhibi-
tion of incompetence had been made by some State
officials in the mobilization of the Guard, and supplying
it with necessities. We did not refer to any officer at
Camp Black, nor did we undertake to place the responsi-
bility for the very manifest shortage of supplies for
troops at both of the State camps. As to the work of

IVORY SOAP

It will keep
Baby's skin soft
as a rose leaf

the Commissary Department, that under Col. Hurry at
Camp Black is from all accounts worthy of great praise,
despite the reports of some grumblers. The Commissary
Departments of some of the regiments, however, we are
informed, are deserving of criticism. These regi-
ments, so far as their requisitions were concerned, might
not have had rations yet, if some one had not gone to
the assistance of their Commissaries to help them with
their requisitions. We learn that the lack of Quarter-
masters' supplies was mainly due to "somebody's" having
blundered in not having ordered them of contractors un-
til the last moment, when the market was stripped of
supplies. Officers on duty at Hempstead or Peekskill
were not to blame in any way for the shortage of sup-
plies. They performed their duties as a whole intelli-
gently and with great credit to themselves.

Edwin Stewart, the Paymaster General of the Navy,
entered upon his third term on Monday, May 16—a
record without a parallel in the history of the Navy De-
partment. He was appointed by President Harrison.
On Monday, in recognition of the event, the clerks in
his Department presented him with a magnificent flag
of red and white carnations—a beautiful floral device.

President McKinley has been giving nearly all his
time the past week to the place-hunters and politicians.
"Patriotism" seems to mean a good position in either the
Army or Navy, according to the ideas of many who
crowd the halls and waiting-rooms of the White House
these days. The politicians certainly are having their
innings, judging by the big list of civilians that have
already been appointed. It would seem that every mem-
ber of Congress who has a son or relative has made it
a point to secure a commission for the "young hopefuls."
Fitness does not enter into the equation at all. Favori-
tism is the cry all along the line. Of course Army and
Navy circles are bitterly disgusted with the spectacle.
Some of the most biting criticisms are made in the corri-
dors and rooms of the Navy and State Departments.

The new political appointees have evidently followed
the advice of the fond mother to her soldier boy: "Stick
close to the Colonel, for he will be sure to keep out of
danger."

The swarm of newspaper reporters which has descend-
ed upon our Army at Tampa, is like the locusts in Egypt
for number. They go accredited to English and American
newspapers, magazines, fashion periodicals, etc.,
etc., anything for which a correspondent's pass can be
had. This accounts for the violations of confidence
which hamper and annoy our Army commanders. They
constitute an efficient corps of eavesdroppers and detec-
tives and discredit the work of self-respecting corres-
pondents. As "Harper's Weekly" says: "They are do-
ing the work of spies, and much more efficient work
than spies ordinarily are capable of, provided always
they are telling the truth when they point out the spot
at which our troops are to be landed in Cuba, and desig-
nate the time when the landing is to take place. Not
many days ago a reporter of one of the New York
dailies endangered the lives and risked the success of a
small landing party in Cuba by premature publication of
its designs. Why would not the summary incarceration
of a babbling reporter or a consenting editor be a timely
warning against the severer methods that must be re-
sorted to if this practice continues to be indulged in?"

The Buffalo Telephotos Company has received a let-
ter of thanks from Commo. Bradford, Chief of the Bu-
reau of Equipment and Recruiting, for a set of tele-
photos instruments for night signaling, especially pre-
pared for the U. S. S. Buffalo and presented to that ves-
sel with the compliments of the company. The Tele-
photos Company has received an order for sets of the tele-
photos to be erected at the fortifications at Boston, New
York, Fortress Monroe, Key West and San Francisco.
The sets for these places are to be constructed at the
earliest possible moment.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 98-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

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Changes of address among our subscribers are numerous just now. We hope to be informed of them promptly, if it is only by a postal card. Where it is desired we will send two copies without extra charge, temporarily, one to the old and one to the new address, so as to insure the receipt of the paper. This is to accommodate those who may be on the move. We shall be glad if subscribers will give us any information they can as to the best means of reaching them. With the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific at Manila, we shall have Army posts divided by one-half the circumference of the globe.

LET THE NAVAL COMMANDERS ALONE.

Concerning the Naval Strategy Board, the New York "Sun" says:

"The naval strategists do not know whether to be glad or sorry that the Cape Verde squadron has arrived at Santiago. They are growing sensitive under the criticism of their conduct, however thoughtless and unjust most of these criticisms obviously are, and are nervous over a possible escape of the enemy."

The "Sun" is misinformed. There is no criticism at all, just or unjust, thoughtless or otherwise, of the "conduct" of the Strategy Board, or as Mr. Long prefers to call it, the "War" Board. There is, however, a very decided opinion that military commanders on the spot can best conduct their own campaigns, and that opinion seems at last to have reached the Navy Department and elicited from the Secretary not only a denial that the Board undertakes "to arrange out and dried programmes for naval commanders to follow," but the following explanation:

"The War Board is not a formal body. It has no set rules and regulations, and is not composed of a certain number of men. Its members are officers in whose judgment and ability the Secretary of the Navy has confidence, and they act merely as advisers. The principal function of the Board is to collect information about the enemy and furnish it to the commanders of American squadrons or single vessels."

"The Secretary of the Navy is not bound by its advice, and there has never been any intention to have the Board determine what Adml. Sampson, for example, should do in certain cases. The Board has means of securing information not accessible to squadron commanders, and it considers all the data and news it receives and transmits them in compact form to the officer or officers to whom they will be valuable."

If that Board exists simply to give advice to the Secretary, which he may disregard at will, there will always

be those who will accuse Mr. Long of placing his untrained judgment on purely technical matters against that of presumably the best trained minds in the Navy. There is a great distinction between deciding on how ships and fleets in the presence of the enemy shall be handled under given conditions and determining questions of administrative policy.

If the Board is, however, merely incidentally an advisory body, and its chief function is the gathering of information, what is the Bureau of Intelligence for? It is commonly supposed that it was organized for the express purpose of collecting data in the most thorough manner. It certainly seems that if that Bureau had been provided, as it should be, with a large staff of bright and capable men, and given proper facilities for finding out what is going on and put under the command of an officer who could see in his position a chance either to make or enhance a great reputation, we might not have spent quite so much time in guessing as to the whereabouts of the Spanish cruisers in the Caribbean Sea.

At all events two organized bodies for gathering and transmitting intelligence seem rather superfluous.

Furthermore, every man on the spot will inevitably criticize the competency of any non-formal body which he believes is influencing the authority which commands him. "Capt. Crowninshield," he may say, "has about as much as one human being can do in attending to the Bureau of Navigation. No one in the nature of things can deal with complex strategy problems with a mind preoccupied as his must be. However great his attainments or those of Adml. Sicard may be in the art, it is undeniable that they are eclipsed in the public eye by the capacities ascribed to Capt. Mahan, who now gets the opportunity of his life to demonstrate whether he be the consummate strategist which the English have been insisting for years that he is. But he need not be a member of an informal Board to do this," and so on. What is the need for arousing discussion of that sort?

If unhappily a defeat should occur and the people believe it to have been due, however remotely, to confusion in the mind of the responsible commander through the Strategy Board's "instructions," the Secretary will have a storm of public indignation to face which may well lead him to consider his own future usefulness in office.

We doubt whether the Secretary's explanations will help matters. They are very liable to be interpreted as *qui s'excuse, s'accuse*, and to be met by the suggestion that an "informal body" which has to be explained has no proper place in a strictly military organization. So long as the Board is there, it will be a bone of contention. It will lead to questions which go to make cautious commanding officers timid and irresolute, and to invite the more headstrong ones to insubordination and rashness. It tends to destroy a proper sense of military responsibility since failure can always be laid to "instructions" which do not comport with the actual facts known to the person failing. Every one will infer that its conclusions are matters of debate, and naturally will discuss and criticize in his own mind the logic of its deductions. If there be not a general acquiescence in its competency to utter strategic flims, or if there be a prevailing notion that its opinions have no force beyond what they get from official adoption by the Secretary of the Navy, the result will be simply to raise doubts and hesitations in the minds of men who are trained only to single hearted obedience and unquestioning devotion to duty. As an instance of this effect, the New York "Herald" publishes a story concerning the Oregon, that "one or two members of the Board urged the advisability of sending a squadron to convoy her to Key West, but this was scouted by the majority, and voluminous instructions were sent to Capt. Clark in regard to the course which he should take. The reply which, it is said, Capt. Clark sent to the Department was something like this: 'Please don't tangle me up with instructions. I am not afraid of the whole Spanish fleet.'"

Whether this be true, or whether it is not, it points its own moral.

Either the Board in Washington agrees with the commander-on the spot, or it does not. If it does, it is of no use; if it does not, he is of no use. If a man is to be given responsibility and held to it, it is his right to work out his own salvation to the best of his abilities; and if it is not believed that they are sufficient for the purpose, somebody else ought to be put in his place who has them, and before and during their exercise he should be let alone.

The simplest way out of the difficulty is to abolish the Board and give Capt. Mahan charge of the Bureau of Intelligence, which is not an "informal body," and the functions of which are perfectly understood and highly appreciated. No duty could be given him where his known abilities in gathering and weighing the facts of a naval war, and of suggesting the correct inferences to be drawn therefrom—abilities which already command the willing deference of the service—could be more adequately utilized or prove of greater value to the country.

A GROWL FROM THE NAVY.

An officer of our Navy who has taken an active part in the operations of our squadron in West Indian waters, said to the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

"I firmly believe from knowledge of the ground and of the circumstances that, had the Army had a force as ready to move as was this squadron, at the opening of hostilities, Havana would be occupied by our troops today, and the war practically at an end. Never was there a greater mistake than to defer military operations. The weather has been perfect, nothing better could have been desired for military operations than that of the last month, perfectly wholesome, perfectly free, but for a

few days of rain, and certainly infinitely more pleasant and comfortable than our own summer campaigning during the Civil War, as our troops would have had the constant trade winds to mitigate any discomfort; to-day, for example, is perfect. This waste of time has been an enormous waste of treasure, and no one can tell how great a waste of other things it will be. This is no way to make war. We smile in our superiority at our friend the Turk, but he even had energy enough to wipe up a competitor like Greece, and finished the whole thing in one month, that is, negotiations were on foot by that time. Really, I have no patience with our foolish way of doing things. The Army has been talking, and its superior officers have been photographed. This is the net actual result, so far. They are scaring themselves by the bugaboo of yellow fever; Cuba is in general as wholesome as any country in the world. There are certain points only where yellow fever is likely to exist. There can be no comparison between the region about Tampa as to salubrity and Cuba in general. It is all in favor of Cuba in every way. In the meantime, is the Navy expected to wander up and down the Cuban coast, running the life out of our ships, exhausting our crews, without any port on this side in which to go? This sort of work is no fun, it means sleepless nights and sleepless vigilance, both of which can be kept up, but ships must now and then repair; and, our torpedo boats are knocked about in a most distressful way. I have the utmost admiration for the men and officers who so cheerfully undergo the really dreadful discomforts of their life aboard our smaller craft, and all this exists besides running the risk of great disaster, accomplishing nothing because of the bugaboo of a disease, of which we should not have had the slightest dread in the last month or for some time to come."

There is only one defect in this reasoning, and that is in the assumption that we had an Army with which to commence operations in Cuba. No one not familiar with the facts can realize the position in which Congress had placed our military forces at the outbreak of the war. The artillery, even as increased, was barely sufficient to partially man our seacoast guns and the few batteries of light artillery. Our force of perhaps 15,000 infantry was scattered from one end of the land to the other, part of it being in Alaska. The few cavalry regiments were equally dispersed. Absolute limitations had been put by Congress upon the purchase of supplies, the hire of transports, and in every way in which injurious legislation could do so, our Army had been tied hand and foot lest it should break loose and deprive our trembling 75,000,000 of their liberties. Our militia was an organization on paper only, even the few really well equipped and efficient regiments being rendered unserviceable by constitutional hair splitting as to the power of the President to call them into service. The natural result has followed. An affair of weeks must stretch out into the weary months, and what should have cost tens will cost hundreds, or even thousands. A deficiency of \$153,000,000 thus far is reported. But this is the price we must pay for our "Ham" Lewises, our Baileys and Triplers. Perhaps they are worth the price, but we doubt it.

Few outsiders have any conception of the obstacles that have stood in the path of the General of the Army in getting an Army into shape. Not a few of the National Guard have been sent to the several rendezvous without even the barest sort of equipment. Governors have even kept back cartridge boxes and the baldest necessities. Many of the guns of every caliber but the right one, and in some instances troops have been sent from their State without even food, so that they have been on the verge of starvation. The Volunteer Army at the start seems to have compared favorably with Washington's Continentals at Valley Forge, in poor equipment, etc. Wellington took six months to get ready for the Peninsular campaign, and Gen. Scott took as long to get only 9,000 men into good shape to invade Mexico.

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th U. S. Inf., contributes to the Pittsburg "Chronicle Telegraph" an excellent letter on "Preparation for War," in the course of which he says: "We live in an age of progress. The art of war progresses as does everything else. Other nations take advantage of improvements, the mastery of which requires long continued application, and thus build up for themselves a powerful military force. We, as a great, rich people, cannot afford to do otherwise. The Regular Army and the Navy belong to the people, who should learn to regard them not as 'the' Army and 'the' Navy, but as 'our' Army and 'our' Navy, the bulwarks of the nation. Let every patriotic citizen consider well and decide whether it is not his duty as a good American to promote enlistments."

Our English contemporaries are unnecessarily disturbed lest some of their gunners should be tempted to violate the Foreign Enlistment Act by entering the American service, and the suggestion that they are to be offered Lieutenants' commissions in our Navy is absurd. A number of applications have been received from abroad for permission to serve as officers in the United States Navy, but they have all been refused; as no person except a citizen of the United States can be an officer in Uncle Sam's Navy.

In a private letter to the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal," a Washington correspondent says: "It's very disgusting to see the cormorants and 'patriots' that flock to the White House." In short the patriots who favor "the old flag and an appropriation" are once more in evidence at the Capitol.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 20.—Asst. Paymr. C. Conrad, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Alliance at once.
 P. A. Engr. J. L. Gow, detached with and to the Vulcan.
 Chief Engr. J. H. Chasmar, detached with and to the Vulcan.
 Lieut. H. P. Jones, detached from Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the Dorothea.
 Lieut. W. G. Wilson, to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago.
 Asst. Paymr. W. T. Gray, detached from the Franklin and ordered to charge of clothing factory, New York.
 Rear Adml. J. Irwin, retired, ordered as Prize Commissioner, District of South Carolina.
 Lieut. A. H. Fletcher, retired, to Norfolk Yard.
 Mate W. Boyd, retired, to the Richmond at once.
 Lieut. Comdr. L. Chenerly, retired, order detaching him from charge of Rendezvous at New York and ordering to 2d Lighthouse District, is revoked.
 Comdr. Thos. Nelson, retired, to charge of 2d Lighthouse District immediately.
 Paymr. H. R. Sullivan, detached from the Wilmington and ordered to the Puritan at once.
 P. A. Paymr. Jos. J. Cheatham, detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Puritan.
 P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, detached from the Puritan, ordered home and be ready for orders to Buffalo.
 Ensign J. M. Bower, detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Vulcan.
 Lieut. Fred. H. Pullen, appointed May 20, and ordered to the Resolute.
 Asst. Surg. John B. Gibbs, detached from Naval Station Key West, and ordered immediately to the Panther.
 Lieut. T. I. Mudge, detached from the Scindia and ordered at once to the Vulcan.
 Asst. Engr. F. C. Neilson, detached from Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered immediately to the Vulcan.
 P. A. Engr. Jos. A. Scott, detached with and to the Vulcan.
 P. A. Engr. Wm. S. Aldrich, detached with and to the Vulcan.
 P. A. Engr. G. C. Sims, detached with and to the Vulcan.
 Ensign G. L. Holsinger, detached from the Southerly and ordered to the Vulcan.
 P. A. Engr. John MacLachlan, orders to the Abarenda revoked, and he is ordered to Miantonomoh immediately.
 MAY 21.—Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Sturdy, detached from the Wabash and ordered to command the Pompey.
 Pay Dir. W. W. Woodhull, detached from Naval Home, Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Celtic.
 Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Armory, retired, to the Wabash immediately.
 Chief Engr. G. E. Tower, detached from recruiting duty, Washington, and ordered to the Franklin at once.
 P. A. Engr. D. M. Fulmer, retired, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, at once.
 Paymr. J. B. Redfield, detached in connection with accounts of Richmond and ordered to the Richmond at once.
 Asst. Engr. J. A. Henderson, retired, to Bureau of Steam Engineering immediately.
 Pay Dir. W. W. Williams, detached from Naval Station, Puget Sound, and ordered immediately to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.
 Chief Engr. E. A. Magee, retired, orders to Navy Yard, Pensacola, revoked.
 Chief Engr. R. R. Lettich, to Navy Yard, Pensacola.
 Boatswain J. Sutton, to Naval Station, Key West.
 Comdr. E. H. C. Lettich, detached from command of the Alert and to command the Monterey.
 These officers were appointed 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps on May 20: Henry C. Davis, C. C. Huse, Geo. C. Thorpe, Mauchlin Niven, Louis N. Gulick, Louis A. Frothingham, Edwin A. Jones, Smedley D. Butler, Geo. C. Reid, U. S. M. C. and Randolph M. Appleton.
 Ensign L. R. Belknap, detached from the Newport and ordered to the Miantonomoh.
 Asst. Surg. J. S. Chaffee, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Celtic at once.
 Asst. Surg. R. E. Edes, to the Vermont.
 P. A. Engr. S. Thompson, to the Abarenda.
 Ensign A. C. Cunningham, detached from the Abarenda, and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.
 Ensign A. C. Cunningham, detached from Bureau of Ordnance and to Ordnance duty at Navy Yard, Washington.
 Asst. Engr. J. M. Hite, to the Massachusetts at once.
 Asst. Engr. F. C. Dunlap, to the Indiana at once.
 Lieut. R. K. Wright, to the Kingston, as Executive Officer.
 Lieut. F. H. Pullen, to the Resolute immediately.
 Ensign C. W. Tuttle, to the Celtic.
 Lieut. T. C. Wood, to the Gloucester immediately.
 Ensign J. J. Phelps, to the Celtic immediately.
 Ensign S. R. Hurlbut, to the Celtic immediately.
 Asst. Engr. E. Taylor, to the Celtic immediately.
 P. A. Engr. G. Kimball, to the Coaler immediately.
 P. A. Engr. T. Neilson, to the Celtic immediately.
 P. A. Engr. W. H. Badlam, to the Holland immediately.
 Asst. Engr. W. D. Edwards, to the Newark immediately.
 Lieut. W. J. Wilson, to charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill.
 P. A. Engr. W. F. Halsey, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, with the Philadelphia.
 Asst. Engr. C. E. Forgham, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, with the Philadelphia.
 Asst. Engr. Thos. Alward, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, with the Philadelphia.
 Asst. Engr. J. F. Hanley, to the Puritan immediately.
 Asst. Engr. W. H. Mackay, to the Amphitrite immediately.
 Asst. Engr. J. W. Gilmore, to the Detroit immediately.
 Asst. Engr. W. Messenger, to the Cincinnati immediately.
 P. A. Engr. C. D. Terry, to the Helena immediately.
 P. A. Engr. R. S. Talbot, to the Terror immediately.
 Asst. Engr. L. B. Craig, to the Wilmington immediately.
 Asst. Engr. W. W. Steiger, to Mare Island, with the Philadelphia.
 Ensign Guy Norman, to the Iowa immediately.
 Lieut. N. G. Morrill, appointed May 20 to the Naval Station, Port Royal.
 Lieut. L. W. Bartlett, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Lieut. A. S. Socola, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Lieut. R. B. Quick, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Lieut. H. H. McIlhenney, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Lieut. Thos. W. Morse, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Lieut. W. M. Atkinson, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Lieut. C. S. Braddock, Jr., appointed May 20, to the Resolute.
 Lieut. Thos. C. Wood, appointed May 20, to 120 Liberty street, New York.
 Lieut. A. B. Deany, appointed May 20, to the Lehigh.
 MAY 21.—Lieut. James H. Billanny, appointed May 21, to the Lehigh.
 Lieut. E. M. Peters, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Lieut. (J. G.) F. H. Pullen, appointed May 20, to the Resolute.
 Lieut. Wm. Elliott, appointed May 20, to Naval Station, Port Royal.
 Lieut. (J. G.) E. I. Burn, appointed May 20, to Naval Station, Port Royal.
 Lieut. (J. G.) S. St. J. Eschleman, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Lieut. (J. G.) R. H. McKoy, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Lieut. (J. G.) J. A. Gorgas, appointed May 20, to the Resolute.
 Lieut. (J. G.) I. Blount, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Lieut. (J. G.) W. Irving, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Lieut. (J. G.) S. Hughes, appointed May 21.
 Lieut. (J. G.) J. Ross, appointed May 21.
 Lieut. (J. G.) Wm. P. Stinson, appointed May 21, to the Prairie.
 Ensign S. R. Hurlbut, appointed May 20.
 Ensign C. W. Tuttle, appointed May 20.
 Ensign J. J. Phelps, appointed May 20.
 Ensign D. Chase, appointed May 20, to the Prairie.
 Ensign R. Borden, appointed May 20, to the Prairie.
 Ensign Harry G. Shaw, appointed May 20.
 Ensign H. S. Townsend, appointed May 20.
 Ensign B. F. Jacobs, appointed May 20, to the Dixie.

Ensign A. Bartlett, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Ensign C. S. Kiehl, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Ensign H. L. Miller, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Ensign W. B. Coleman, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Ensign F. H. Silvers, appointed May 20, to the Resolute.
 Ensign J. F. Tatam, appointed May 20, to the Resolute.
 Ensign H. F. Fuller, appointed May 21, to the Lehigh.
 Ensign W. O. Cohn, appointed May 21, to the Lehigh.
 Ensign Guy Norman, appointed May 21.
 Ensign C. M. Vreeland, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Ensign T. Goldinger, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Ensign G. H. Mather, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Ensign D. A. Dugan, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Ensign W. T. O'Rourke, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Ensign W. K. Ansellus, appointed May 21.
 Ensign F. C. Hall, appointed May 21.
 Ensign J. Cottrell, appointed May 21.
 Ensign J. H. Crosier, appointed May 21.
 Ensign J. Byrne, appointed May 21.
 Ensign F. H. Ainsworth, appointed May 21.
 Ensign J. C. Summers, appointed May 21.
 Ensign D. D. Book, appointed May 21.
 Ensign A. J. Henriques, appointed May 21.
 Ensign G. F. Thomas, appointed May 21.
 P. A. Surg. P. McGill, appointed May 20, to the Resolute.
 P. A. Surg. M. S. Simpson, appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 P. A. Surg. R. F. O'Neill, appointed May 21, to the Catskill.
 Asst. Surg. S. V. Merritt, appointed May 20, to the Lehigh.
 Asst. Surg. T. O. Hutson, appointed May 20.
 Asst. Surg. J. R. M. Dillon, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Asst. Surg. J. M. Ward, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Asst. Surg. A. H. Heppner, appointed May 20.
 Asst. Paymr. R. A. Zerega, appointed May 20, to the Jason.
 Asst. Paymr. J. I. Hulze, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Asst. Paymr. W. C. Jones, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Asst. Paymr. L. Eppie, appointed May 21, to the Lehigh.
 Asst. Paymr. Burr, appointed May 21, to the Catskill.
 Chief Engr. B. S. Paul, appointed May 21, to the Dixie.
 P. A. Engr. P. J. McMahon, appointed May 20.
 P. A. Engr. Wm. D. Weaver, appointed May 20.
 P. A. Engr. H. S. Pugsley, appointed May 20.
 P. A. Engr. W. C. Bennett, appointed May 20.
 P. A. Engr. B. F. Hart, Jr., appointed May 21, to the Badger.
 Asst. Engr. R. P. Browne, appointed May 20, to the Dixie.
 Asst. Engr. H. C. Wilson, appointed May 20, to the Passaic.
 Asst. Engr. W. A. Furlong, appointed May 20, to the Nantucket.
 Asst. Engr. W. K. Clark, appointed May 20.
 Asst. Engr. T. W. Clarke, appointed May 20.
 Asst. Engr. J. I. Wile, appointed May 20.
 Asst. Engr. H. W. Anderson, appointed May 20, to the Badger.
 MAY 23.—Lieut. C. M. Knepper, detailed with and ordered to command the Mackerel.
 Asst. N. Cons. P. B. Zahm, detached from Bureau of Construction and Repairs May 30, and ordered to Naval Station, Port Royal.
 Ensign J. B. Cahoon, retired, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered home.
 Gunner O. Fries, detached from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and to Naval Station, Key West, at once.
 Boatswain J. Sutton, order detaching him from the Wabash, and to Navy Yard, Boston, revoked. He is detached from Boston and ordered to Key West Naval Station.
 Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Gilmor, detached from Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., May 30, and ordered to Bureau of Construction and Repairs at once.
 Lieut. Comdr. S. Hubbard, retired, ordered as Prize Commissioner Eastern District of New York.
 Carpenter G. W. Davis, retired, to Department of Yards and Docks, New York.
 Surg. A. M. Moore, retired, to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago.
 Surg. W. McClurg, detached from Recruiting Rendezvous at Chicago, and ordered immediately to the Richmond.
 Gunner J. G. Foster, retired, to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., immediately.
 Lieut. J. J. Blandin, detached from Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, and ordered to Equipment Department, Navy Yard, New York.
 Pay Dir. C. Schenck, retired, detached from Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered to Naval Home.
 P. A. Engr. G. M. McKrell, detached from the Badger and to be ready for duty.
 Asst. Paymr. G. W. Brown, detached from the Alert and ordered to the Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.
 Asst. Surg. E. M. Blackwell, detached from hospital at Boston and ordered to the Vulcan.
 Ensign C. S. McKinley, to Coast Signal Service.
 P. A. Engr. H. S. Pugsley, to the Scindia immediately.
 Lieut. M. Craven, detached from the Justin and ordered immediately to the Indiana.
 P. A. Engr. W. C. Bennett, to the Pompey immediately.
 Ensign G. H. Mather, to the Resolute immediately.
 Lieut. R. B. Howell, to the Prairie immediately.
 Ensign G. F. Thomas, to the Pompey immediately.
 Lieut. W. P. Stinson, detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Justin.
 Ensign D. D. Book, to the Pompey immediately.
 Ensign A. J. Henriques, to the Pompey immediately.
 Lieut. J. Ross, to the Hannibal immediately.
 Ensign J. C. Summers, to the Leonidas immediately.
 MAY 24.—Elon Obed Huntington, of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.
 MAY 24.—Chief Engr. T. F. Burgdorf, detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Bennington at once.
 Chief Engr. H. T. Cleaver, order of April 10, detaching him from the Alert and ordering him to the Bennington, revoked.
 P. A. Engr. J. M. Pickrell, detached from works of Dialogue and ordered to the Princeton immediately.
 Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, on sick leave three months.
 Lieut. Comdr. U. R. Harris, as Inspector of Equipment, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
 Boatswain J. Sutton, order detaching him from the Vermont and to Navy Yard, New York, revoked. Detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Naval Station at Key West.
 Pay Dir. C. Schenck, retired, detached from Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered immediately to Naval Home.
 Acting Carpenter C. L. Bennett, appointed May 24.
 Boatswain J. W. Angus, warrant as Boatswain from Sept. 14, 1896.
 Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached from the Mohican and ordered immediately to the Monterey.
 Ensign D. F. Sellers, detached from the Alliance and ordered immediately to the Independence, with crew of Philadelphia.
 P. A. Engr. J. McKernan, to the Alexander immediately.
 P. A. Engr. W. D. Weaver, to the Rhaetia immediately.
 Asst. Engr. P. L. Neel, detached from the Monadnock, and ordered to the Monterey.
 Ensign J. Cottrell, to the Rhaetia immediately.
 Ensign F. C. Hall, to the Rhaetia immediately.
 Ensign H. K. Ansellus, to the Rhaetia immediately.
 Lieut. J. C. Norton, ordered to the Pompey immediately as Executive Officer immediately.
 Ensign J. Byrne, to the Leonidas immediately.
 Ensign S. Myddleton, to the Alexander immediately.
 Ensign J. Martin, to the Alexander immediately.
 Ensign J. H. Crosier, to the Alexander immediately.
 Ensign W. McCreary, ordered to the Dorothea.
 Lieut. G. E. Kent, to the Celtic immediately as Executive Officer.
 Lieut. F. S. Boyce, to the Alexander immediately as Executive Officer.
 Lieut. J. C. Dow, to the Scindia immediately as Executive Officer.
 Lieut. R. E. Barry, to the Rhaetia immediately as Executive Officer.
 Asst. Engr. T. Alward, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Monadnock immediately.
 Asst. Engr. W. H. Steiger, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Monadnock immediately.

Lieut. F. Ellery, to the Alliance immediately.
 Rear Adml. F. M. Ramsay, to Galveston, other points, and return.
 Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, to Galveston, other points, and return.
 Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, to Galveston, other points, and return.
 MAY 25.—P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Lancaster at once.
 Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, ordered to the Monterey immediately.
 Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, detached as Flag Lieutenant of the Pacific station and immediately report to the Monterey.
 P. A. Engr. R. Crawford, detached from Cramp's shipyard and ordered to the works of Dialogue & Son.
 Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Armory, retired, order directing him to the Wabash as Executive Officer is revoked.
 Gunner George Cross, detached from the Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered immediately to naval base at Key West.
 Asst. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, ordered to the works of William Cramp & Son, Philadelphia, June 1.
 Lieuts. E. H. Tillman, D. P. Menefree, G. F. Cooper, Paymr. J. F. Loomis, Chaplain H. H. Clark, Lieut. W. S. Benson and P. A. Surg. M. R. Pigot, detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy at once.
 Commo. George C. Remy, ordered to the flagship Miantonomoh.
 Lieut. J. H. Shipley, appointed as Flag Lieutenant.
 Ensign J. R. Edle, detached from the Ericsson and ordered to the Winslow.
 Ensign L. C. Palmer, detached from the Mangrove and ordered to the New York at once.
 Naval Cadet A. Kautz, orders detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Algonquin are revoked.
 Lieut. B. W. Hodges, detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Nanshan.
 Ensign H. A. Pearson, detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Zafiro.
 P. A. Engr. G. Kaemerling, detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Olympia.
 Asst. Engr. W. Ball, detached from the New York and ordered to the Indiana temporarily.
 Naval Cadet C. H. Woodward, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Brooklyn.
 Naval Cadets P. B. Dungan, C. B. Hatch, Jr., E. C. Kalbfus, E. J. Sadler, C. Shackford and H. L. Briner, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Oregon.
 Naval Cadets S. B. Thomas, C. E. Morgan, E. B. Larimer, F. P. Helm, Jr., H. H. Evans and C. W. Cole, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Indiana.
 Naval Cadets Z. H. Madison, C. H. Fischer, A. E. Watson and J. W. Greenslade, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Montgomery.
 Naval Cadets H. M. Gleason, J. H. Tomb, E. A. Welchert and H. G. Sparrow, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Marblehead.
 Naval Cadets F. J. Horne, R. E. Pope, L. S. Shapley, W. C. Wood and F. Morrison, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Texas.
 Naval Cadets J. K. Taussig, S. I. M. Major, H. E. Lackey, E. B. Fenner, C. E. Courtney and A. Buchanan, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the New York.
 Naval Cadets J. E. Bailey, R. D. White and V. A. Kimberly, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Cincinnati.
 Naval Cadets F. O. Branch, C. A. Bloch, H. H. Royall, G. A. Bisset, J. T. Beckner and J. B. Gilmer, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Iowa.
 Naval Cadets C. W. Norman, R. W. Vincent, J. R. Combs, J. W. L. Clement and J. T. Bowers, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Brooklyn.
 Naval Cadets W. M. Hux and A. F. H. Yates, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Detroit.
 Naval Cadets W. R. Sayles, J. E. Mathews, W. S. Miller, J. E. Lewis and A. W. Johnson, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.
 Asst. Surg. A. H. Heppner, ordered to the Navy Yard, at New York.
 Lieut. C. White ordered to the Justin as the Executive Officer.
 Ensign B. M. Lombard, ordered to the Monterey immediately.
 Ensign F. H. Ainsworth, ordered to the Abarenda immediately.
 Lieut. H. R. Cohen, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Montauk.
 Lieuts. Fred. S. Boyce, Randolph H. Minor, John C. Dow, and Ralph E. Barry, appointed May 24.
 Lieuts. Robert J. Beach, Eugene M. Harmon and Charles C. B. Reid, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Jason.
 Lieut. Samuel W. Stratton, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Naval Station, Key West.
 Lieut. George E. Kent, appointed May 24.
 Lieuts. James B. Potter and Albert De Unger, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Montauk.
 Lieuts. Isaac E. Emerson, Edwin Geer, Henry F. Harrison, Joseph Bonn, Louis V. Housel and John H. Porter, appointed May 25.
 Lieut. William C. Stinson, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Prairie.
 Lieut. (Jr. G.) J. C. Norton, appointed May 24.
 Lieut. (Jr. G.) Frank Elliott, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Alliance.
 Lieuts. (Jr. G.) Benj. Wright, Oscar White, Selin E. Woodworth and John F. Schiller, appointed May 24.
 Lieut. (Jr. G.) Thad. R. Beal, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Jason.
 Lieut. (Jr. G.) John A. Ubsell, appointed May 24 and ordered to the naval base at Key West.
 Lieut. (Jr. G.) Henry Bryant, appointed May 24.
 Lieut. (Jr. G.) William H. Clifford and Harry M. Bigelow, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Montauk.
 Lieuts. (Jr. G.) William S. Belding, Charles E. Bermingham, Robert C. Hull, Theo. C. B. Howard, Wm. B. Franklin and Francis W. Hunt, appointed May 25.
 Ensign Leonard L. Rand, appointed May 24.
 Ensign Wirt McCreary, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Dorothea.
 Ensigns Spencer M. Kase and Francis R. Wall, appointed May 24.
 Ensign Harry S. Myddleton, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Alexander.
 Ensign John Martin, appointed May 24.
 Ensign John J. Leary, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Jason.
 Ensign Bertrand R. T. Collins, appointed May 24 and ordered to the naval base, Key West.
 Ensigns William F. Glover and Benj. F. Lombard, appointed May 24.
 Ensigns Edward O. Holloway and Walter T. Camp, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Montauk.
 Ensigns Dwight F. Mallory, John E. Reeside and Charles M. Newman, appointed May 25.
 Ensign Charles F. Hall, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Jason.
 Ensigns Arthur N. Kemble and Charles F. Long, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Badger.
 Ensigns Williamson Dunn and Harold H. Hewett, appointed May 25.
 P. A. Surg. John C. MacEvitt, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Jason.
 Asst. Surgs. Mack V. Stone and Chauncey R. Burr, appointed May 24.
 Asst. Surg. Owen T. Smith, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Montauk.
 Asst. Surgs. Robert G. La Conte and F. E. Wagner, appointed May 25.
 P. A. Paymr. William H. Fulper, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Resolute.
 Asst. Paymr. Eugene C. Tobey, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Montauk.
 P. A. Engr. William N. Howell, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Resolute.
 P. A. Engr. Robert E. Hall, appointed May 24 and ordered to the Jason.
 P. A. Engr. David Ritchie, appointed May 24.
 P. A. Engr. J. H. Mittendorf, appointed May 25 as Ordnance Officer, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 P. A. Engrs. Charles A. Daigh, John L. MacVicar and Asst. Engrs. James Quilty, appointed May 24.
 Asst. Engrs. Samuel P. Hinckley, George B. Massey, Wyman G. Hawthorne, Howell C. Cooper and Harry E. Middleton, appointed May 25 and ordered to the Montauk.
 Comdr. J. P. Merrill, to be ready to command the Scipio.

May 26, 1898, P. A. Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes, detached off Naval Intelligence Board and ordered to Princeton.

Lieutenants S. Cook, J. M. Boyer, C. H. West, ordered to Princeton.

Lieutenant W. W. Buchanan order to Monterey.

Commander J. P. Merrell detached from the Naval War College and ordered to command Scipio.

Lieutenant Commander F. J. Drake detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to Brutus.

Assistant Naval Constructor G. H. Rock, June 2, detached from Columbian Iron Works and ordered to Newport News.

Lieutenant J. W. Stewart retired from May 26.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Wilson ordered as ex-officio officer on Wabash.

Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, to Columbian Iron Works as superintendent of the construction of the Plunger.

Ensign E. L. Bissett detached from Restless and ordered to Princeton.

Ensign R. H. Leigh detached from Aileen and ordered to Princeton.

Ensign L. McNamee detached from Viking and ordered to Princeton.

Lieutenant A. Rust, detached from Hist and ordered to Princeton.

Paymaster's Clerk R. P. Armstrong appointed on the nomination of Pay Director L. G. Billings, retired.

Assistant Engineer W. Ball, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the New York.

Assistant Surgeon M. S. Elliott detached from the New York and ordered to the Indiana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore detached from the Alert and ordered to the Brutus.

Lieutenant A. G. Winterhalter detached from the Bennington and ordered to flagship, Pacific station.

Ensign L. A. Bostwick detached from the Ericsson and ordered to the Oregon.

Ensign J. R. Edie detached from the Winslow and ordered immediately to the Ericsson.

Assistant Paymaster G. P. Dyer ordered to Princeton.

Assistant Engineer A. Hartrath detached from the Mohican and ordered immediately to the Brutus.

Assistant Engineer E. S. Kellogg's order of the 11th detaching him from the San Francisco, and order to Kingtor revoked.

Assistant Engineer W. L. Littlefield's order of the 11th, detaching him from the Vermont, and order to San Francisco revoked.

Commander C. M. Thomas detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant S. E. Woodworth ordered to Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. H. Mittendorf ordered to the Rhaetia.

Lieutenant L. V. Housel ordered as ex-officio Scipio.

Assistant Engineer W. D. Weaver's order of May 24 revoked (Rhaetia).

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Halsey detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Mohican.

Lieutenant W. P. Stinson's order of the 23d, detaching from the Prairie and order to Justin revoked.

Ensigns F. R. Wall, S. M. Kase, Lieutenants B. Wright, R. H. Minor ordered to the Brutus.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. McVicar ordered to the Caesar.

Lieutenants Henry W. Carpenter, Arthur T. Marix, Hiram I. Bears, Robert E. Carmody, Chas. S. Hatch, Arthur J. Matthews, David D. Porter and William R. Lemly ordered to U. S. S. McApp May 26.

Lieutenants Jas. J. Igou, Jas. S. Brown (junior grade), Thos. F. Webb (junior grade), John A. Patjens (junior grade), Arthur H. Dutton (junior grade), Ensigns Wm. M. Bostick, Wade F. Webb, Richard M. Cutts, Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Touchstone, appointed May 26 to the Celtic.

Assignments to duty of officers of the volunteer Navy, in addition to those we have already published, are as follows:

Lieut. Geo. L. Morton, to the Nantucket.

Lieuts. G. B. Townsend, Jos. Macfarlane and Ensigns E. M. Robinson and S. W. Griffith, to the Nahant.

Passed Asst. Paymr. A. H. Colby, to the Badger.

Lieuts. J. C. Porter, G. N. Gardiner, G. S. Selfridge and Chas. H. Parker and Asst. Surg. R. F. O'Neill, to the Catskill, and Lieut. W. H. Caldwell, to the Abaranda.

Acting Lieut. Geo. L. Morton, U. S. N., to the monitor Nantucket.

Asst. Surg. Smith H. McKim, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 23.—Thomas Ledy Rhoads, a citizen of Pennsylvania, and Ralph Thompson Orvis, a citizen of California, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, to fill vacancies.

MAY 26.—Lieut. Kossuth Niles, to be Lieutenant Commander in Navy, vice Leavitt C. Logan, promoted.

Lieut. (Jr. G.) Frederick L. Chapin, to be Lieutenant in Navy, vice Lieut. John H. Moore, promoted.

David Bell Kerr, of Virginia, and Charles Alex. Crawford, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Surgeons in Navy, to fill vacancies.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Executive nominations for promotions and appointments in the Navy sent to the Senate on May 17, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal," May 21, page 748, were confirmed on May 20.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Actg. Rear Adm. Wm. T. Sampson. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. G. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except otherwise noted.

FLYING SQUADRON.—Commo. Winfield S. Schley. Address Key West, Fla.

NORTHERN PATROL SQUADRON.—Commo. John A. Howell. Hdqrs., Provincetown, Mass.

NAVAL BASE OF SUPPLIES, Key West, Fla.—Commo. G. C. Remy.

COAST DEFENCE FLEET.—Rear Adm. H. Erben in charge. Address 30 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y.

1ST DISTRICT.—Comdr. S. W. Nichols.

2D DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. L. Chenery, retired. From Sandy Hook, N. J., to Narrows.

3D DISTRICT.—

4TH DISTRICT.—Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Baltimore, Md.

5TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. Conway H. Arnold.

7TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. From Mobile to Galveston.

ALERT, 4 Guns (p. s.). Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. Albert Ross. (Training ship.) Address Fort Monroe, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) (Monitor.) Address Key West, Fla.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla. (See New York.)

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (n. a. s.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. R. Clover (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (flying s.) (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.) Address Key West, Fla.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) (See New York.) Address Key West, Fla.

CATSKILL (Monitor), Lieut. M. E. Hall. Address Gloucester, Mass.

CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. Protected cruiser (n. a. s.), 8 Guns. Address Yokohama, Japan.

COMANCHE (monitor), In use by California Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (northern p. s.) Address Provincetown, Mass.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN, (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns, Comdr. H. W. Lyon (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

DUPONT, (Torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.

ERICSSON (Torpedo boat), Lieut. N. R. Usher (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

FERN, (Dispatch boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

FOOTE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

GWIN (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. S. Williams (unassigned). At Newport, R. I.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

JASON (Monitor), Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm. Address New York, N. Y.

KATAHDIN (Harbor defence ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde (northern patrol squadron). Address Provincetown, Mass.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

LEHIGH (Monitor), Lieut. R. G. Peck. At Boston, Mass.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Address mail, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying s.) Address Key West, Fla.

MIANTONOMOH (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Boatswain C. Miller, in charge. (Special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell (flying s.) Address Key West, Fla.

McKEE (Torpedo boat) Lieut. C. M. Knepper. Address Norfolk, Va.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTAUK (Monitor), Lieut. L. L. Reamey. Address Portland, Me.

MONADNOCK, (Monitor), 6 Guns, Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns (p. s.), Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.)

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

MONONGAHELA (Practice ship Naval Academy), Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Annapolis, Md.

MORRIS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Chas. E. Fox, Newport, R. I.

NAHANT (Monitor), Lieut. C. S. Richman. At New York Navy Yard. Ready for sea.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.

NANTUCKET (monitor), Lieut. C. B. T. Moore. Address Port Royal, S. C.

NEWARK (protected cruiser), Capt. A. S. Barker. Address Norfolk, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns, Capt. W. M. Folger. (Flying Squadron.) Address Key West, Fla.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At sea with other warships of squadron. Address Key West, Fla.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. Charles V. Gridley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla.

PASSAIC (Monitor), Lieut. F. H. Shegman. Address Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA, Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake, Mare Island, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

PRINCETON (Gunboat), Comdr. C. H. West. Address League Island, Pa.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. J. J. Read. At League Island. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

RODGERS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. L. Jayne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (Flagship of Northern Patrol Squadron.) Address Provincetown, Mass.

STILETTO (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins (n. a. s.) Address Newport, R. I.

TALBOT (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker (unassigned). At Newport, R. I.

TERRORE, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (flying s.) Address Key West, Fla.

TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Address Navy Yard, New York.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VERUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

VICKSBURG, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickings. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Sebree (n. a. s.) Address Seattle, Wash.

WINSLOW (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadou (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

WYANDOTTE (Monitor), Lieut. J. B. Milton. Address Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (n. d.) Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

The following is a list of auxiliary vessels comprising Revenue cutters, yachts, tugs, etc., in service and being made ready for service:

ABARENDA (Collier), Acting Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Buford. Address Navy Yard, New York.

AILEEN (unassigned), Lieut. Wm. Kilburn. Address Navy Yard, New York.

ALGONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus (n. a. s.) (See New York.) Address Key West, Fla.

ACTIVE, Mare Island, Cal.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALICE, at Norfolk, Va.

APACHE (Tug), (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ARMERIA, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Address Norfolk.

ALEXANDER (unassigned), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Address Navy Yard, New York.

BADGER (Transport), Comdr. A. S. Snow. Address New York Navy Yard.

BUFFALO (Dynamite gun vessel.) Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

CAESAR (unassigned), Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CELTIC (unassigned), Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. Navy Yard, New York.

CHICKASAW (Collier), Comdr. G. E. Ide. Address League Island, Pa.

CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. O. Hulme (Special service). Pensacola, Fla.

CITY OF PEKIN (Transport), Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address Yokohama, Japan.

COALER (unassigned), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Address Navy Yard, New York.

COMANCHE. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

DIXIE (Northern patrol fleet), Comdr. C. H. Davis. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

DOROTHEA (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, New York.

EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland (n. a. s.) Address New York.) Address Key West, Fla.

FREE LANCE, Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanus. Navy Yard, New York.

GLOUCESTER (unassigned), Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. Address Key West, Fla.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL (Ferry), (unassigned). Address Boston, Mass.

HANNIBAL, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Address Navy Yard, New York.

HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

HAWK, Lieut. J. Hod (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

HERCULES, Mate J. M. Mahoney. Port Royal, S. C.

HIST (unassigned), Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. Address Key West, Fla.

HOLLAND, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby.

HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. G. E. Ide. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

IBOQUOIS (Tug), Address Mare Island, Cal.

LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forsb. Address Key West, Fla.

LEONIDAS (Collier), (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

LEYDEN (Tug), Actg. Boatswain J. W. Angus (n. a. s.) (See New York.) Address Key West, Fla.

MANGROVE (Tender), Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg. Address Key West, Fla.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address Key West, Fla.

IRIS, at Norfolk, Va., being refitted as a collier.

MERRIMAC, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Collier. (n. a. s.) Address New York.) Address Key West, Fla.

NANSHAN (Collier), (See Olympia.) Address Yokohama, Japan.

NEZINSCOT (Tug), Mate A. F. Benson. Address Key West, Fla.

NIAGARA, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime. (Water distilling boat. Address Key West, Fla.

ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.

OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell. Address Key West, Fla.

PANTHER (Transport), Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Address Key West, Fla.

PEORIA. Address League Island, Pa.

POMPEY (unassigned), Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Sturdy. Address Navy Yard, New York.

POTOMAC (Tug), Lieut. G. P. Blow. Address Pensacola, Fla.

PRAIRIE, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. J. Train. (Northern Patrol Fleet.) Address Provincetown, Mass.

POWHATAN, Ensign F. M. Russell. Address Mobile, Ala.

RHAETIA, Comdr. S. W. Very. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. Address Key West, Fla.

RESTLESS, Lieut. A. W. Dodd. At New York Navy Yard.

RHAETIA, Comdr. S. W. Very.

SAMOSSET (Tug), Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

SCINDIA (collier, unassigned), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Navy Yard, New York.

SCIPIO, Comdr. J. P. Merrell, U. S. A. Address Navy Yard, New York.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix. (Flying Squadron, Hampton Roads, Va.)

SCIPIO, Comdr. T. P. Merrell.

SIOUX, Ensign W. R. Gherardi. Address Key West, Fla.

SOLACE (Hospital Ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Address Key West, Fla.

SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Boston.

STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impey. (Coal vessel.) Address Key West, Fla.

(Continued on page 777.)

FOREIGN PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS OF MANILA.

"Speaking of the Manila fight the London 'Army and Navy Gazette' says: 'The result was disastrous to the Spaniards, and in a measure it is to be feared from the accounts we have received that this is due partly to a lack of energy and foresight by the authorities at home and partly to want of skill by those engaged in the conduct of operations. Not only were the defenses quite inadequate for the protection of the bay against the United States squadron, but the Spanish vessels appear to have been absolutely thrown away in the encounter. That the Spaniards fought bravely we make no doubt, but something more than bravery was required, and the Spanish narrative of what happened leads us to believe that they were no more a match for their enemy in point of professional ability than were they in regard to the relative strength of the naval forces at their disposal. . . . The wording of the official telegram from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Minister of War at Madrid gives us a notion of his ideas of defence, and presumably of those of his naval adviser as well. He says that the enemy's squadron 'forced a passage under the obscurity of night.' What did he expect otherwise? He must have known that he had to deal with a bold and enterprising adversary, of whom it might have been predicted that he would act with decision and in the manner best adapted to his purpose. Adm. Dewey deserves the congratulations and honors which have been showered upon him for the thorough manner in which he carried out a boldly conceived and brilliantly executed enterprise.'

The London 'Engineer' says: 'The news from Manila is technically unsatisfactory and the bombardment of Matanzas, save in the eyes of American press representatives, appears to have been a very mild affair, indeed; it would also appear to have been barren of result. It has long been known that ships are practically impotent even against very moderately powerful forts; for, unless each individual gun is actually hit and smashed, the batteries will be as fit as ever in a day or two. Big shells may blow the earth about, but it will fall back again; and a shower of earth and sand enough to bury a gun does not do it any lasting damage—it can soon be dug out again. A far greater problem is the immense and immediate cost of the thing to the ship in ammunition. American ships carry innumerable guns, but their supply of ammunition for them is very limited. At the outside they have not probably much over fifty rounds per gun, and of these some fifteen or more would be solid shot, of no use whatever against earthworks. The amount of ammunition needed for a naval engagement is large, as an enormous percentage of misses must be allowed for. What will happen in the Philippines is again on all fours with the rest. The bombardment by the baseless Americans cannot produce anything save a purely transient result. So far as the ships are concerned, the Americans had the speed, and by standing off could, and probably did, destroy in detail any Spanish ships that attempted to meet them. The Spanish Admiral's idea before the battle was evidently to ram, but unless the American Admiral was incompetent, this was bound to remain purely an idea. As for the battle itself, there is no doubt from the vague reports yet to hand that it was on a par with Sinope, or 'the great glory of Foochow,' when the French sank the Chinese unarmored gunboats. Individual heroism, when you have ancient muzzle-loaders and cannot make any hits, when your ships have no protection and no speed, is more dramatic than useful.' The 'Engineer' describes the Don Antonio de Tilos and Don Juan of Austria as armed transports, the Reina Cristina as little better, and the Castilla as a wooden tub long excluded from the list of ships able to fight. The American fleet is described, on the other hand, as 'a thoroughly up-to-date squadron.' It adds: 'The forts, and only the forts, were likely to damage the ships; and probably they mostly failed to hit them; few, if any, decent guns are mounted there. It is abundantly clear that there is no longer any Spanish fleet in the Philippines; there was little save the cost to prevent Manila being taken. Yet this same cost, the transfer of troops across the Pacific, the maintenance of communications, and all the other things necessary, will prove a very heavy drain indeed on America. Spain is not likely to attempt sending any force to retake the place. If Manila had any decent forts their approach to the town would have been almost impossible.'

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., in a letter addressed to 'London Engineering,' calls that journal to account for its unfair statements and inferences concerning the loss of the Maine. As he shows, the technical question involved is one that deeply concerns all navies, and it should be dealt with on its merits by a professional paper. As he says: 'If it is possible that a splendid ship, with every precaution taken, with no untried elements on board in the shape of new explosives, with, indeed, extraordinary precautions taken—if it is possible that she can develop within herself explosive elements to wreck her as that ship was wrecked, then going to sea in the navy is indeed a perilous business, and all navies had better get to work and investigate the possibilities of each individual ship.' The general concurrence of expert opinion in England is practically unanimous in sustaining the findings of the Maine Court, 'Industries and Iron.' London, has devoted two editorials to the subject, the second of which is called forth by the publication in its columns of a letter from a distinguished English engineer indorsing the findings of the court. Speaking of this letter, our contemporary says: 'Our correspondent in opening his letter remarks that he is 'an old and experienced engineer,' and that he is also 'an expert on explosives.' Thus modestly one of the greatest living authorities, whose name and fame are known the world over, chooses to describe his experience and abilities. We regret that the world at large is precluded from appreciating the high value and true weight of his opinions, owing to the unfortunate circumstance that etiquette and policy require the suppression of his great name.'

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

The history of the conduct of the war to this date has furnished a number of illustrations of the incapacity of Congress to command the military forces, and the folly of its control of the fate of the nation in war. By reason of Congressional disregard of the military service, the Army was entirely unfit to enter into the war when Congress declared it, and now that the troops are in the field, it is found that provision has not been made for their comfort, or even for the care of their health, nor is it being made with much intelligence. We do not make a special point of the appointment to staff positions of a number of young men who are absolutely unfitted and unqualified for the places to which they have been named, because influence, nepotism, political pulls, and all that sort of thing are to be expected to be peculiarly and offensively obvious whenever a democracy goes to war. Moreover, we think that Mr. McKinley has done pretty well in this respect. But it is clear, from all that has happened, that history is to repeat itself, and that

if the war is not ended quickly, we shall learn again the old lesson that instructed officers and disciplined men are essential to the proper conduct of a war. This lesson we have invariably learned thus far only after a serious disaster, the result of ignorance and incompetency. Fortunately, in this war the Navy begins, and the naval commands are, at any rate so far, beyond the reach of men with nothing but social or political influence to recommend them, seasickness being a great deterrent to the naval ambitions of soft civilians.—Harper's Weekly.

ROTTENNESS IN SPAIN'S NAVY.

The London correspondent of the New York 'Times' says: 'Discounting exaggerations and biased statements, I am able to affirm that many of the guns in the Cape Verde vessels existed either only on paper or were resting in Spanish sheds and dockyards. Furthermore, an examination of the ammunition on board revealed defects which could not be remedied at sea and for which the only cure in the future would be the summary execution of the present contractors. Those who bear in mind the criminal revelations of dummy cartridges and vile ammunition which leaked out after the war of 1870 will be prepared to hear that the brave but misguided gunners who man the Spanish ships are having a somewhat similar experience. Corruption in the army which made it possible for high officials to receive month by month pay for non-existent men has its ghastly parallel in the navy; and the guns of Cavite are not the only ones which were paid for over and over again yet never placed in position.'

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

Of recent Volunteer appointees, John J. Phelps, of Hackensack, is a son of the late William Walter Phelps, once Minister to Germany. He has had some experience at sea and holds a license as a master of sea-going steamships.

John M. G. Woodbury is a well-known physician of No. 46 West Seventeenth street, New York. He belongs to the University, New York Yacht, Union, University Athletic, Princeton and Larchmont Yacht Clubs and the Sons of the Revolution.

Dr. William S. Thomas is a physician at No. 68 West Fifty-second street, New York.

Stewart M. Brice is a son of ex-Senator Brice, and was elected a New York Councilman at the last election. His home is at No. 633 Fifth avenue, and he belongs to the Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Racquet, New York Athletic and Harvard Clubs and The Lambs.

Philip M. Lydig, appointed a Commissary of Subsistence, is well known in society circles in New York and is a member of the Harvard, Knickerbocker and Racquet Clubs.

John C. Breckenridge, appointed a Quartermaster, is a New York lawyer of 32 Liberty street. He is a graduate of Harvard.

A RIVAL FOR WOOD'S COWBOYS.

To the Editor of the 'Army and Navy Journal.'

Sir: In these patriotic days when each State exhibits its esprit de corps in putting forth its finest regiment, and the nation is proud of the organization known as 'Wood's Cowboys' and 'Teddy's Terrors,' I desire to submit a roster which in my humble opinion would constitute an ideal cavalry regiment:

Colonel, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel, Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster, U. S. A.

Majors, Col. P. D. Vroom, Insp. Gen., U. S. A.; Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, Maj. 4th Cav., U. S. A.; Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, retired, U. S. A.

Adjutant, Maj. W. P. Hall, A. A. Gen., U. S. A.; Quartermaster, Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th Cav., U. S. A.; Surgeon, Dr. James S. Kennedy, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Rev. J. Minot Savage, New York.

Each troop to be composed of 200 men. Captains: Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., U. S. A.; Walter S. Schuyler, Captain 5th Cav., U. S. A.; Charles King, retired, U. S. A.; Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav., U. S. A.; Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., U. S. A.; George F. Chase, 3d Cav., U. S. A.; Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav., U. S. A.; Fred. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., U. S. A.; Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art., U. S. A.; R. M. Rodgers, 2d Art., U. S. A. Lieutenants to be chosen by troop commanders.

Regimental scouts, Col. W. F. Cody, Capt. Jack Crawford, Ben. Clark.

E. L. K.

The Department of Justice denies the truth of the stories about that the papers in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter have been referred to the Attorney General. Gen. Lieber is working on the case, and will not have it ready for the President for two or three weeks yet. The rumor is that the verdict is guilty, with a very heavy sentence, which goes beyond strictly military punishment.

The Government is learning a great deal about the National Guard these days. Despite the rosy reports that reach Adjutant General Corbin, the fact remains that in many States the Guards are minus nearly everything but elementary training in military tactics. Of course, the Volunteers are being mobilized, but they need no end of training, equipment, and the Lord only knows what. Many of them have no arms, no clothes, and about the only thing to commend them is their full-blown patriotism. The Pennsylvania troops were regarded as the 'crack' companies. From trustworthy sources it develops that two whole regiments have no arms at all, only 40 per cent. had clothing, and yet they have started for Chickamauga. And this is the condition of things all over the country. Of course, the War Department is moving heaven and earth to equip the Volunteers, and put them in shape; but it does not seem as if a Cuban invasion could take place before fall.

An officer vouches for the truth of the following:

Not long ago the United States Inspectors of the National Guard in the several States asked this question: 'Can you form your regiments in the modern order of battle?' And with perhaps one exception, all answered in the negative. They knew how to form the old line; but as for the modern line of two battalions, with supports, battalion reserve, and regimental reserve, the National Guard officers knew very little about it.

Mrs. Barnett H. Engelke, who died suddenly in Tarrytown on May 11, was a sister-in-law of Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., now attaché at the Court of St. James, and the wife of Maj. Engelke, who, at the time of his marriage in 1868, was an officer of the Quartermaster's Department attached to the headquarters of Gen. William T. Sherman in St. Louis.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The active militia of the various States, called the National Guard, in contradistinction to the constitutional militia, which, as is well known, includes all able-bodied citizens of this country between the ages of 18 and 45 years, has, during the past few years, changed greatly for the better, and has attained a position very different from the one held by the militia before the war of 1861-65, or by the National Guard during the twelve years immediately following that period. Prior to the war there was nothing in this country worthy the name of militia, save in a few instances of scattered organizations, which were largely private associations, without State aid, and to all intents and purposes independent of State control. After the war there was an effort in many States to organize bodies of troops which should be supported, in part at least, by the State and subject to the call of the State authorities for service within the State limits. The effort, however, was not a success, considered generally, and the State troops, when called upon, proved inefficient, not through lack of willingness to perform the duty demanded of them, but because of ignorance, lack of drill and discipline, and want of proper arms and equipment.—Henry Holcomb Bennett, in June Lippincott's.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has very sensibly declined the appointment of Major General offered to him by the President. Gen. Woodford said that he had done the best he could during the Civil War, but now it seemed that younger and more trained men could give better satisfaction. He also said that the fact that the President approved his course in Madrid was sufficient recompense for all the labor and anxiety of that period. He assured the President that if he could serve him or the country, he would gladly do so, but at present he was sure that he could do so best by declining the generous offer. He will be continued in the diplomatic service, as he should be, in the hope that he may be returned to represent us in Spain. He deserves well of his country.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M. T.—The U. S. S. Indiana is a battleship of the first class. Her length is 348 feet; breadth, 69.25 feet; mean draft, 24 feet. In her main battery are four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch breech-loading rifles; in her secondary battery are some thirty rapid-fire guns of small caliber, intended chiefly for repelling torpedo boats and for use against an enemy at short range. There are 6 torpedo tubes, and the side armor of the vessel is 18 inches and that of the turrets is from 6 to 15 inches. The speed of the Indiana is 15 knots.

J. A. T.—If you visit some of the armories in New York City you will doubtless find some competent non-coms, or commissioned officers who will give you instruction in infantry drill.

A. L. R.—The 16th District of New York, in which Yorkers is located, will be vacant for West Point in 1902.

J. L.—There will be a vacancy in the 6th District of Kentucky for appointment to West Point in 1902.

MRS. W. B.—Orders are usually mailed; in urgent case telegraphed. The route of the City of Pekin to Manila cannot be given.

J. M. C.—Maj. Daniel W. Burke, 23d U. S. Inf., who was born in Connecticut, is still in the service.

I. S. P.—Adm. George Dewey, U. S. N., was a Lieutenant Commander on the Kearsarge in 1866.

A. S. W.—The U. S. Auxiliary vessel Viking is a steam yacht, which has been armed for the naval service. She has retained her former name.

G. C. C.—Read the 'Army and Navy Journal' regularly, as well as the Army and Navy Regulations, and also get a copy of both the Navy and Army Registers and you will then be fully informed as to the personnel of the regular services.

I. X. L.—The U. S. S. Oregon is provided only with a military mast with fighting tops. In case her machinery breaks down she can rig head sails to give her steerage way.

CLERK 22 YEARS.—Make formal application in detail through your company commander for the position you seek. If he and the regimental commander approve, the appointing authority, the War Department, may approve. At any rate, it is worth a trial.

G.—The official responsibility of Acting Asst. Surgeons, U. S. A., on duty at military posts, is the same as that of medical officers of the regular establishment.

W. R. H.—There are two Majors to each regiment of U. S. Infantry under the recent reorganization.

SUBSCRIBER.—The act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, Section 9, provided for detail of privates of companies as cooks; and Section 10, of same act, provided further 'that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be enlisted, for each cook, two under cooks of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month, and one ration per day; three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing.'

R. L.—Make affidavit in detail as to your correct name and the cause of your being enlisted with a misspelt name and forward it through your company commander to the Adjutant General of the Army. Consult your 1st Sergeant.

E. F. M. and S. T. H.—Each member and delegate of the House of Representatives has the appointment of a candidate to Annapolis or West Point to represent his district when there is a vacancy. Nominations of candidates to Annapolis are made by the 1st of July by the members or delegates, otherwise the Secretary of the Navy fills the vacancies. Candidates must at the time of their examinations be between the ages of 15 and 20 years, and physically sound. Candidates who may be nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by the 15th of May will receive permission to present themselves on that date to the superintendent for examination for admission. Those who may not be nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination will be examined on the 1st of September following. Candidates will be examined mentally by the Academic Board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English, grammar, United States history and algebra. Deficiency in any one of these subjects will be sufficient to insure the rejection of the candidate. The President of the United States can make ten appointments at large. The age for admission to West Point is between 17 and 22 years, and candidates are appointed in the same manner as those for the Naval Academy. If you write to the superintendents of both academies you can get a circular giving further information. There is a training station at Newport, R. I., for apprentices.

WAR EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES DURING CIVIL WAR.

Fiscal year end'g June 30:	War Dept.	Navy Dept.
1862.....	\$389,173,562.29	\$42,640,353.69
1863.....	603,314,411.82	63,261,235.31
1864.....	680,391,048.66	85,704,963.74
1865.....	1,030,690,400.06	122,617,434.07
Totals: Army, \$2,713,569,422.83; Navy, \$316,223,986.21; grand total, \$3,029,893,409.04. The total appropriations for the present war during the current year are estimated at \$329,998,527, as follows:		
Army Fortifications and Navy act, May 4, 1898.....	\$35,700,000	
Fortifications, extra.....	4,000,000	
Naval act, increase over 1896 for war purposes.....	23,100,000	
Naval deficiencies, 1896, for war purposes.....	22,275,000	
Naval establishment for 1896, additional.....	75,000,000	
Naval Auxiliary bill.....	4,000,000	
Immune bill and Engineer bill, Army.....	15,000,000	
Army for 1896, additional.....	150,923,527	
Total appropriations on account of war.....	\$329,998,527	

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Volunteer troops from all over the country are now on the move to the South and West to concentrate with the forces of the Regular Army, but they will need a vast amount of training, as at least 50 per cent. of them are practically raw recruits.

The returns at the War Department on May 25 showed that 112,000 volunteers had been mustered in up to that date. Pennsylvania furnishes the second largest quota of volunteer troops. The full return of the muster shows that there are 130 companies of infantry, organized into fifteen regiments; three batteries of light artillery and three troops of cavalry, composed of 10,268 enlisted men and 592 officers. A total of 10,860 had been enrolled.

Col. Wm. Seward, of the 9th New York, who has resigned after forty years of honorable service, has been succeeded by Col. G. J. Greene, A. I. G., a very bright young officer who is very highly esteemed.

The 14th New York Vols., Col. F. D. Grant, was mustered in at Camp Black, Hempstead, on May 16 and left on May 17 for Chickamauga.

The 1st Regt. of New Hampshire has been mustered into the United States service under command of Col. Robert H. Rolfe. It was formed by transferring Cos. A and B, 1st Regt., and Cos. C and H, 2d Regt., to the 3d Regt. The command has been ordered to Chickamauga.

After a number of contradictory orders, boarding transports, and then disembarking, going hungry and experiencing a delay of some 66 hours between Camp Black, Jersey and a few other minor trials of a soldier's life, the 71st New York, Col. Greene, finally left Jersey City on May 14 by rail for Lakeland, Fla., where they arrived all well, and are encamped in a delightful location.

The 6th Regt., of Massachusetts, Col. C. F. Woodward, was on May 16 ordered into camp at Washington. The entire quota of California Volunteers, 3,500 strong, were mustered in on May 9. The work of mustering in the Kentucky troops at Lexington has been greatly retarded by desertions. On May 17 it was estimated that 150 men had deserted from the camp.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. R. 170—Mr. Platt: Authorizing the President of the United States to invite, through the proper channels, the governments of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico and Venezuela to send details of troops to this country to participate in a jubilee to be given in New York by the trustees of the Red Cross Society of New York.

S. 4629—Mr. Allen: Authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a Regular Army officer to command the guard at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

S. 4638, Mr. Chandler: That during the war with Spain the President be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to place upon the retired list any officer in the Army above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and any officer in the Navy above the rank or relative rank of Commander; and to fix, in his discretion, as the retired pay of any such officer any rate now by law provided for officers retired for any of the various causes for retirement; and the President may fill every vacancy happening through retirement by promotion through selection and not according to seniority.

S. 4670, Mr. Pettigrew: To restore S. A. Brown, late Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., to the Navy as a Surgeon; and the number of Surgeons in the Navy is hereby increased to 51.

H. R. 10421, Mr. Smith, of Ky.: Providing for the appointment of a committee to consider and report the propriety of establishing a home for disabled soldiers in the war with Spain.

H. R. 10421, Mr. Hull: That there shall be in the Department of War, in time of war, a Second Assistant Secretary of War, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be entitled to a salary of \$4,000 a year, payable monthly, and who shall perform such duties in the Department of War as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or may be required by law.

H. R. 10423, Mr. Griffin: To authorize the commanding officer of each garrison, fort, or other place, regiment, or corps, detached battalion, or company, or other detachment in the Army, to appoint for such place or command, or in his discretion for each battalion thereof, a summary court to consist of one officer to be designated by him, before whom enlisted men who are to be tried for offenses, such as were generally recognized by garrison or regimental courts martial and field officers' courts shall be brought within twenty-four hours. That no one while holding the privileges of a certificate of eligibility to promotion shall be brought before a summary court, and that non-commissioned officers shall not, if they object thereto, be brought to trial before summary courts without the authority of the officer competent to order their trial by general court martial, but shall in such cases be brought to trial before garrison, regimental, or general courts martial, as the case may be.

Sec. 2 repeals Articles 8 and 10 of the Articles of War.

Sec. 3. That the commanding officers authorized to approve the sentences of summary courts and superior authority shall have power to remit or mitigate the same.

Sec. 4. That post and other commanders shall, in time of peace, on the last day of each month, make a report to the Department Headquarters of the number of cases determined by summary court during the month, setting forth the offenses committed and the penalties awarded, which report shall be filed in the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department, and may be destroyed when no longer of use.

Sec. 5. That soldiers sentenced by court martial to dishonorable discharge and confinement shall, until discharged from such confinement, remain subject to the Articles of War and other laws relating to the administration of military justice.

Sec. 6. Authorizes civil officers to arrest offenders and summarily arrest a deserter and deliver him to the military authorities.

H. R. 10424, Mr. Hull: Authorizes the appointment of one Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel; one Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and one Inspector General, with the rank of Major: Provided, That the vacancies created in the grade of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel by this act shall be filled by the promotion of officers now in the Inspector General's Department according to seniority, and that upon the mustering out of the volunteer forces and the reduction of the Regular Army to a peace basis, no appointments shall be made in the Inspector General's Department until the number of officers in each grade in that department shall be reduced to the number now authorized by law.

H. R. 10404—Mr. Beach: To appoint and retire with the rank of Captain, James P. W. Nell, late Captain 7th U. S. Inf., and Brevet Major, U. S. A.

H. R. 10425, Mr. Lybrand: That during the continuance of the present war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain the franking privilege be, and is hereby, extended to the mails of the Army and the Army and Navy of the United States, and that all first class mail matter by any of said officers or enlisted men be carried free through the mails of the United States, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

H. R. 10427, Mr. Payne: To admit to American register the steamer Zealandia, owned by the Oceanic Steamship Co., of San Francisco.

That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract five cruisers of the first class, carrying the heaviest armor practicable and the most powerful ordnance, upon a displacement of about 11,500 tons; to have a minimum average speed of 20 knots per hour, and the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class; and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, a sum not exceeding \$4,000,000 each.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract ten torpedo boats of about 150 tons displacement, to have the highest practicable speed,

and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$200,000 each; and also fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers of about 400 tons displacement, to have the highest practicable speed, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$500,000 each; and also fifteen steel gunboats of about 2,000 tons displacement, to have the highest practicable speed, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed \$650,000 each: Provided, That not more than two of said cruisers, and not more than four of said torpedo boats, and not more than five of said gunboats, shall be built in any one yard or by one contracting party.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, May 24, 1898.

It has been officially announced that the summer cruise of the naval cadets has been abandoned, and the practice ship Monongahela will go out of commission. This is owing to the lack of officers and men. The cadets of the first class will be assigned to the various ships of the North Atlantic squadron; the second and third classes will be granted leave of absence, and will probably spend the summer months at home.

The Academy officials have decided that with all the officers, cadets, marines and sailors out of the Academy, it is a good time to begin the erection of various buildings, provided by the one million appropriation by Congress.

The result of the May examinations of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as cadets, shows that in a class of forty-one, twenty-four passed mentally, one of whom failed physically, color blindness being his trouble. Of the delinquents, four are from Kentucky, three from New York and one each from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin.

The apprentices aboard the training ship Alliance, at the Naval Academy, have been exercised in boat drills, in which they did well.

The following are the successful candidates at the May examinations for admission to the Naval Academy: D. J. Murphy, California; Frank Freyer, Georgia; Frank Hall, Illinois; Gilbert Rolcliff, Illinois; Frank Martin, Illinois; Thomas Osburn, Illinois; Victor Nussbaum, Indiana; George Meyers, Iowa; J. Otto Fisher, Maine; Robert Henderson, Massachusetts; Nell Nichols, Michigan; Kelley Alsop, Mississippi; Richard H. Johnston, Missouri; William St. George, Tennessee; Emile P. Enfer, New York; Oscar Hooper, North Carolina; Thomas A. Mott, North Carolina; Don B. Baker, Ohio; Frank Ulrich, Ohio; Edward Anderson, Pennsylvania; Philip O'Reilly, Pennsylvania; William Ancrum, South Carolina; Daniel T. Ghent, Texas; Frank Whitten, New Mexico; Morris O'Rourke, Oklahoma.

The Naval Academy practice ship Monongahela, while being prepared for the summer cruise of the cadets last week, came near being destroyed by fire. About ten o'clock two seamen named Green and Sims, both colored, were ordered to go below and get some tar for use on the upper deck. In the ship's lower deck was a large tank, partially filled with gas tar with a metal cover on it. The two men proceeded to the tank, one carrying a lighted lamp. As soon as they reached the tank the cover was removed, and in an instant a fearful explosion occurred, followed by a fire which was soon extinguished.

Of the candidates who presented themselves for the May examinations six were prepared by Prof. Wilmer, five of whom passed.

Med. Dir. Adolph A. Hoehling reported for duty at the Naval Academy this week.

From Saturday evening after supper the three classes of naval cadets stepped up a grade in naval status. The second class became the first, or graduating class; the third the second, and the fourth the third. The promulgation of the order gave great happiness to the cadets. The fourth class rose from the rate of "plebs" to "youngsters," and were so rejoiced at their new dignities and immunity from the penalties of being the lowest class that they made the corridors of the new quarters ring with their cheers. Their hurrahs were all in good form and up to the highest notch of naval regulations and official respect. They first cheered "1890," the new first class; then 1900, and lastly 1901, themselves. The recently admitted candidates share in the glory of the new order of things, for formerly, until the day of graduation, the first Ensign in June, they had no place in the naval rate and were called simply as matter of necessary distinction the new fourth class by the dignified officers of the Academy, but were rated down by the cadets as "functions" nothings, appendages to the institution until the graduates obtained their diplomas and made room for them at the bottom of the ladder. The second, third and fourth classes will go on leave for the summer, and the first class will be ordered to sea at once on the battleships.

The members of the first class of naval cadets who are now waiting orders for the front are, in the order of school examination: 1, Herbert G. Sparrow, of Ohio; 2, Guy A. Bisset, Kentucky; 3, Allen Buchanan, Indiana; 4, Edward B. W. Fenner, New York; 5, Richard D. White, Missouri; 6, Ernest A. Welchert, Connecticut; 7, Henry M. Gleason, Kansas; 8, John E. Bailey, Michigan; 9, Victor A. Kimberly, Massachusetts; 10, Hilary H. Royall, Alabama; 11, Welborn C. Wood, Georgia; 12, John T. Beckner, Kentucky; 13, Paul B. Duncan, Nebraska; 14, Everett J. Sadler, Kansas; 15, Clark H. Goodward, Georgia; 16, Cyrus W. Cole, Ohio; 17, Henry B. Lander, Indiana; 18, Claude C. Bloch, Kentucky; 19, Joseph K. Taussig, at large; 20, Wm. S. Miller, Texas; 21, William N. Jeffers, on sick leave, New York; 22, Chas. E. Moran, West Virginia; 23, Edward C. Kalbfuss, at large; 24, John E. Lewis, Minnesota; 25, Samuel I. M. Major, Kentucky; 26, James R. Coombs, Illinois; 27, Fred J. Horne, New York (two 26s, because both received the same multiple); 28, James W. L. Clement, Jr., South Carolina; 29, James E. Matthews, Illinois; 30, Adolphus E. Watson, at large; 31, Roca W. Vincent, Pennsylvania; 32, Samuel B. Thomas, at large; 33, Charles H. Fischer, Pennsylvania; 34, Farmer Morrison, Arkansas; 35, James H. Tomb, Missouri; 36, John W. Greenleaf, Ohio; 37, Wm. R. N. Sayles, Rhode Island; 38, Harry L. Brinzer, Pennsylvania; 39, Charles E. Courtney, New York; 40, Alex. F. H. Yates, Maine; 41, Ralph E. Pope, Nebraska; 42, Lloyd S. Shapley, Missouri; 43, Alfred W. Johnson, at large; 44, Edgar B. Larimer, Kansas; 45, John T. Bowers, New Jersey; 46, Walter M. Hunt, Maine; 47, Herbert H. Evans, Mississippi; 48, Arthur S. West, Georgia; 49, Frank P. Helm, Jr.; 50, Charles W. Forman, Illinois; 51, Frank O. Branch, Indiana; 52, Charles B. Hatch, Jr., Illinois; Zachariah H. Madison, Illinois; Channcey L. Shackford, New Jersey; James B. Glmer, Virginia, are also members of this class.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Superintendent Cooper, assisted by Cadet Samuel B. Thomas, received at the cadet hop last night.

May 20 was Pennsylvania Day at the Naval Academy. The University of Pennsylvania paid back with interest this afternoon all it owed the Navy for its defeat here last May, when the cadets distanced them with seven lengths in a two-mile straight-away race.

At the first mile the Pennsylvanians had a half length lead, and then began to work ahead in earnest, and at the mile and a half were a full length ahead. The cadets on the shipping began to cheer their crew, but the cheers had the knell of coming defeat in them. The Varsity crew kept walking away from the Navy, and were in a lively stroke of 36 to the minute and looked in splendid trim as they came down to the finish, pulling together as one man and sending their shell through the water at every stroke like the driving wheel of a mighty engine. The cadets by their slower stroke of 34 to the minute appeared to be outdone and pulling wearily. The Pennsylvanians crossed the finish line in 11 minutes and 3 seconds, with the cadets two lengths and a half behind, who came in 10 seconds later. Distance, two miles.

The race between the second crews followed the first crews' race immediately. This was a mile and a half. The two boats took the water together at the start, and the race was Pennsylvania's from the beginning. The Pennsylvanians kept getting further and further away from the Navy to the finish, which was in 9 minutes and 6 seconds, with the Navy five and a half lengths behind, which they made in 22 seconds.

The Navy was generous in its cheers of the victors, taking their defeat manfully and hoping for better luck the next time. The two Navy crews are lighter in the average than

the University men. Coach Ward, of the Pennsylvanians, made no attempt to conceal his gratification at the results and said they were all the effect of entire new methods of rowing in the Pennsylvanian crews. The faster stroke of the University men had told.

The referee was Mr. Carrigan, of the Schuylkill Club. Judges at the finish—Mr. Cresap for the Navy, and Mr. Sinkler for Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—Mr. Bond for Pennsylvania, and Cadet Helm for the cadets.

The crews and their positions were: Cadets, first crew, average weight, 158 lbs.; Williams, 1; Boardman, 2; Buchanan, 3; Fremont, 4; Fischer, 5; Timmons, 6; Gannon, 7; Steinhagen, 8; Greenleaf, coxswain. Second crew, average weight, 152 pounds—Howe, 1; Tomb, 2; King, 3; Castle, 4; Weltlock, 5; Galbreath, 6; Jackson, 7; Hutchins, 8; Fischer, coxswain, is a Maryland boy.

University of Pennsylvania, first crew, average weight, 158 pounds—Flickgiver, 1; Hall, 2; Buckwalter, 3; Rowen, 4; Kintzig, 5; Devallan, 6; Weeks, 7; Gardner, 8; Wise, coxswain. Second crew, average weight, 160 pounds—Evans, 1; Howell, 2; Webster, 3; Folwell, 4; Kirby, 5; Gash, 6; Busch, 7; Regenburt, 8; Lee, coxswain.

The referee was Mr. Carrigan, of the Schuylkill Club. Judges at the finish, Mr. Cresap for Navy; Mr. Sinkler for Pennsylvania; Cadet F. P. Helm.

The submarine boat Argonaut, with Capt. Lake, the inventor and several divers and engineers aboard, arrived in Annapolis harbor on Friday and anchored off the Naval Academy. The queer looking vessel attracted much attention, and a large number of small vessels filled with people swarmed around her during the day. The Argonaut is the latest invention of submarine craft, and so far has proved a success. She is about 35 feet long and shaped like a cigar. She draws about 11 feet, and when not submerged has but a few inches of her deck exposed. It was on an experimenting trip down the bay, having left Baltimore Thursday. The vessel can make five knots an hour, and has gone to the depth of 29 feet since leaving Baltimore. Its principal work is for wrecking purposes. It dived below during its trip to Annapolis, and found a wreck, but discovered nothing valuable in it.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 24, 1898.

The annual examination will be begun on Wednesday, June 1, and will be continued daily, Sundays excepted, until finished. The following military exercises will take place during examination:

June 1, infantry, escort of the colors and review; 2d, cavalry, school of the troop; 3d, artillery, school of the battery (light artillery); 4th, infantry, school of the battalion; 6th, cavalry, school of the troop, small arms, use of the sword and bayonet—military gymnastics, 8 p. m.; 7th, artillery, heavy artillery drill (seacoast guns); 8th, infantry drill in extended order.

The baseball game on Saturday afternoon, May 31, between the cadets and the Wesleyan College nine, bade fair to result in the second victory of the season for the home team, the first having been scored against Trinity on the previous Saturday, May 14, and resulted 4 to 5 in favor of West Point. During the early part of the game West Point scored easily. Wesleyan played up, however, and for some time the result was doubtful. Thirteen all the score stood when a point was made by Wesleyan, thus giving the victory to the visiting team with the close score of 14 to 13.

The 7th Regt. is scheduled for the next day, May 28.

Mrs. George B. Davis, assisted by Cadets Woodruff and Pillow, received the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Among the number were the Misses Lieber, Griffin, Creery, Barlow, Braden, Van Nest and Tremaine.

Miss Annie Davis, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Bruff, is visiting at Annapolis.

Mrs. Clifton Comly and Mrs. Marion R. Maxwell, of Indianapolis, have been guests of Prof. and Mrs. Michie, Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th Art., spent Sunday at the post.

The Ladies' Reading Club met last Thursday afternoon at Constitution Island, the home of Miss Warner. The hostess read extracts from her writings. The weather was beautiful, and the meeting one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, 3d Art., and Mrs. Dodson were married at the home of the bride, Ithaca, N. Y., on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoffer will return to the post after a brief wedding trip, and will occupy quarters No. 34 at the south end, vacated by Lieut. Todd.

Lieut. Mauldin, 3d Art., who, since the departure of Capt. Bollinger, has been Acting Quartermaster, having been ordered to join his battery, the duties of the Quartermaster's Department fell to Capt. Bruff's lot for a brief period. Capt. Bruff has been succeeded by Maj. Spurgin, who is acting as Post Quartermaster. Maj. Spurgin returned recently from Hempstead, L. I., where he was detailed temporarily as Commissary of Subsistence at the encampment.

Miss Lieber is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Larned; Miss Tremaine is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wilder; Mrs. and Miss Barlow are at Cranston; Miss Creery has been a guest of Mrs. Russell.

It is estimated that \$200 was realized as the result of the sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund held at the quarters of Prof. Michie on Friday, May 13.

Messrs. Hull, of Iowa; Adams, of Pennsylvania, and Tate, of Georgia, have been appointed members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy by Speaker Reed. The Presidential appointments previously published are: Walter L. Bowley, Michigan, Mass.; William T. Falcroft, Goldsborough, N. C.; George B. Peck, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. William S. Webb, Shelburne, Vt.; William P. Walton, Greensborough, Ala.

Lieut. Hof is performing the duties of Adjutant, succeeding Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

Dr. Kneeder is now performing the duties of Post Surgeon. Acting Asst. Surg. Douglas F. Duval reported for duty in the Medical Department last week.

Major Laurence is left in the fitting out of the hospital ship Relief, formerly the John Engle, which will be in charge of Maj. George H. Torney, formerly Post Surgeon. According to published accounts no application known to medical science seems to have been omitted in the equipment of this well named vessel.

It is expected that a large cadet hop will be given on June 8, to take the place of the graduating ball, which will of necessity be omitted this year. The furlough class expect to leave on the morning of June 1. The meeting of the Association of Graduates will be held in the Academic Building this year, a business meeting only.

Mrs. Tillman and Miss Catherine have returned to the post after a sojourn of several months in southern France. Prof. Tillman was quite ill with a heavy cold last week, but is improving rapidly.

The promotion of Capt. John M. Carson, A. Q. M., to be Chief Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is very gratifying news to his many friends at this post, who tender him hearty congratulations and best wishes for continued advancement in his military career.

Der Türkisch-Griechische Krieg 1897, von Johann Graf Salla-Seewis, K. und K. Hauptmann des Generalstabes-Corps. Mit 10 Skizzen. Broughton zum LV. Bande des Organismus Militär-wissenschaftlichen vereine. Wien 1897. Verlag des Militär-wissenschaftlichen vereine. Such is the title of a military monograph descriptive of the late Turk-Greek war. It is illustrated by ten large folding maps, clearly printed, on a large scale and avoiding unnecessary detail.

The quarterly number of the "Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers" for February, 1898, contains the Prize Essay, by W. W. White, U. S. N., Passed Assistant Engineer, upon "Steam Consumption of the Main and Auxiliary Machinery of the U. S. S. Minnesota," articles upon "Propulsive Power," "Central Power Plants on Board Ship," "Distribution of Power," "Water-tube Boilers," "Trials of the Niclausse Safety Water-tube Boiler," "Boiler Testing with Various Fuels," "Speed of Construction a Vital Factor of Naval Strength," "The Diesel Motor," "Speed and Power Trials of a Light Draught Steam Launch." Also notes upon variety of interesting subjects. Passed Asst. Engr. W. M. McFarland, U. S. N., and Passed Asst. Engr. Emil Theiss, U. S. N., took part in the discussions.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS. APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Colonels: Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th U. S. Cav., to be Colonel of the 7th Regt., U. S. V. Inf.; Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th U. S. Cav., to be Colonel of the 8th Regt., U. S. V. Inf.

To be Lieutenant Colonel: Civilians Algernon Sidney Reaven, Tennessee, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Regt., U. S. V. Inf.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain: Civilians Giles H. Holden, Minnesota, and Chester B. Worthington, Iowa.

Capt. Frederick W. Cole, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed at once to Mobile, Ala., for duty as Quartermaster of a brigade in the 4th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., is assigned to duty in command of the U. S. Hospital Ship Relief. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Capt. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., is detailed as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to take effect June 1, 1898, vice Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Chief Engr. U. S. Vols., who is hereby relieved. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Chief Engr. U. S. Vols., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for assignment to duty as Chief Engineer, 3d Corps. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Maj. Frank E. Nye, C. S., will proceed at once to Chattanooga, Tenn., and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, May 25.

Appointments in the Volunteer Army.

To be Commissioners of Subsistence with rank of Captain.

Civilians Eben B. Fenton, of Michigan; Martin M. Marshall, of Iowa; Robert H. Beckham, of Texas.

To be Assistant Quartermasters with rank of Captain.

Civilians Giles H. Holden, of Minnesota; Chester B. Worthington, of Iowa.

Post Q. M. Sergt. F. A. Clayton will proceed to Camp Alger, Va., for duty. (Fort McHenry, May 25.)

Q. M. Sergt. J. Heifer, 5th Art., will report to his regimental commander at Fort Hancock, for duty. (Fort Hamilton, May 25.)

1st Lieut. H. T. Emmet, Adj. 1st N. Y. Vols., having tendered his resignation to accept promotion, is honorably mustered out. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Maj. William S. Stanton, C. E., will proceed at once to and take station at Boston, Mass., to duty as Engineer of the 1st and 2d Lighthouse Districts, to relieve Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Chief Engr. U. S. V., of that duty. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

1st Lieut. John R. Wilson, Asst. Surg. 2d N. Y. Vols., having tendered his resignation to accept promotion, is honorably mustered out. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

The following transfers are made in the 21st Inf.: 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, from Co. C to Co. I; 2d Lieut. William M. Fassett, from Co. I to Co. C. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

The leave granted Capt. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is extended three days. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, A. C. G. S., will be relieved from duty as Chief Commissary, Dept. of Dakota, and as Purchasing Commissary at St. Paul, Minn., and will proceed to Cincinnati, O., and assume the duties of Purchasing Commissary. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty as Chief Surgeon of one of the divisions of the 5th Corps. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Maj. Frank E. Nye, C. S., will repair at once to Washington, D. C., and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., for assignment to temporary duty in his office. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr. U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park for duty as Chief Engineer of a Corps. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Acting Asst. Surg. S. Melville Waterhouse, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

2d Lieut. G. E. Huggins, 4th Missouri Vols., having tendered his resignation, is mustered out of the service. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

The sick leave for seven days granted Capt. O'Brien, Co. A, 5th Missouri Vols., is extended 20 days. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Sick leave from April 30 to May 31, 1898, inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Ailshire, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., Capt. C. E., will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Capt. Edward Burr, C. E., of the charge of the Washington Aqueduct, and increasing water supply of the city of Washington. Capt. Burr will proceed at once to Fort Tampa, Fla., and assume command of Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, relieving Capt. James L. Lusk, C. E., (Lieut. Col. and Chief Engr. U. S. Vols.), or the officer temporarily in command in case Capt. Lusk should have left that point to assume his duties as Chief Engineer of the 2d Army Corps. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Maj. Russell B. Harrison, Insp. Gen. U. S. V., now at Terre Haute, Ind., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 8th Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection with Nebraska Volunteers at Lincoln, Neb., and will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., is relieved from further duty at Niantic, Conn., and will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Capt. Frank E. Waska, Co. B, 2d Inf., Illinois Vols., having resigned on account of physical disability, is mustered out of the service. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

2d Lieut. Briant H. Wells, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Utah, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

1st Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., upon his arrival at St. Michaels, Alaska, will report to the C. O., Fort St. Michael, for duty at that station. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Brown, Tex., to 9th Cav., in the field at Tampa, Fla.; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Tampa, Fla., and will report at Key West, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed five visits to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., on business pertaining to the manufacture of 3.2-inch shells. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding six visits to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of the manufacture of projectiles. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Walter Whitney, U. S. A., will proceed from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Francis M. C. Usher, U. S. A., will proceed to Key West, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

The following named officers will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty in Dept. of Pacific: Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from the places hereinafter specified, and report for duty as indicated: C. L. G. Anderson, from Hagerstown, Md., to Newport News, Va., and report to C. O. Light Batteries A and C, Penn. Vols., for duty; E. A. De Lipseay, from Washington, D. C., to Key West, Fla., for duty; Burke L. Johnson, from Kenton, O., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty; Sam'l W. Stiles, from Atlanta, Ga., to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Capt. John T. French, Jr., A. Q. M., will proceed at once to St. Paul, Minn., to relieve Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M., of his duties. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Maj. Sanford C. Kellogg, 4th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco for duty with the squadron of the 4th Cav., in that city. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th Art., will proceed to Camp G. H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty with the artillery under his command. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Capt. Joseph B. Morton, A. A. G. U. S. V., will report for duty at the Hdqrs. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Lieut. Col. C. S. Roberts, A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding 7th Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Leave for 21 days is granted 1st Lieut. H. H. Anderson, Q. M., 3d Missouri Vols. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Leave, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., in connection with Michigan Volunteers, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav., to enable him to accept the commission of Major 34th Michigan Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

1st Lieut. Charles P. Echols, C. E., is relieved from his present duties on the staff of the Commanding General, Dept. of East, and will proceed at once to Wilets Point, New York, for duty with Co. A, Battalion of Engineers. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

2d Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., for duty as Aid-de-Camp. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Leave until further orders is granted 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav., to enable him to accept a commission of Major in the 2d U. S. Vol. Cav. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Actg. Hosp. Stvd. John G. Bingham, H. C., is transferred to Key West, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Walla Walla, to Alcatraz Island; Capt. Thomas A. Raymond, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Canby, Washington, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., is relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., and will at once proceed to Tampa, Fla., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

The following named officers will be relieved from their present duties, and will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the 2d Army Corps, for assignment to duty: Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, Chief Engineer, U. S. V. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty with the cavalry division of that corps. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

The resignation of Maj. John B. Pottelger, Surg., 4th Penn. Vols., is accepted. (H. Q. A., May 24.)

Major John S. Wither, Paymaster, will proceed May 20 from Portland, Oregon, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for payment on the muster rolls of April 30, 1898, of the troops recently returned from Alaska. (S. O. 83, D. Col., May 19.)

The following Army orders were issued May 27: A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, and Eugene Griffin, Esq., of New York city, who has been nominated and confirmed as Colonel 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers, is appointed to meet at New York city at the call of the senior member to examine applicants for commissions in the 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engineers.

Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, Asst. Q. M. U. S. V., will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

Maj. Harry C. Flint, 1st Inf., N. D. Vols., having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect May 20, 1898.

2d Lieut. John E. Preston, Jr., 16th Inf., will join his regiment. The extension of such leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., is further extended one month, on Surgeon's Certificate.

Maj. Robert H. Whits, Surg., is ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty.

The following assignments of Judge Advocates, U. S. Vols., are ordered: Lieut. Col. John A. Hull will report to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., for duty as Judge Advocate of 4th Corps.

Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Hill will report to the Judge Advocate General for duty in his office for a period of two weeks, and will then report to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, Judge Advocate of the 6th Corps.

1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to join his regiment.

STATIONS OF VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Following is an official list of the Volunteer troops mustered in, with postoffice addresses, and names of commanding officers and destination, according to latest orders:

Alabama, 1st Regt. (Mobile), Col. E. L. Higdon, ordered to Dept. Gulf.

2d Regt., Col. J. W. Cox, for Reserve and Coast Defence.

Arkansas, 1st Regt., Col. Elias Chandler, Chickamauga.

California, 1st Regt., Col. Jos. A. Smith, Dept. Cal.

7th Regt., Col. John R. Berry, Dept. Cal.

2d Battalion, U. S. V. Inf., Lieut. Col. W. R. Johnston, Dept. Cal.

1st Battalion, Maj. Gus. G. Grant, Dept. Cal.

2d Battalion, Maj. R. K. Whitmore, Dept. Cal.

Four Heavy Batteries, A, B, C, D, Maj. Frank S. Rice, Dept. Cal.

Colorado, 1st Regt., Col. Irving Hale, San Francisco; two troops to Dept. Gulf.

Connecticut, 1st Regt., Col. Chas. J. Burdette, report to Gen. Merritt.

Two Batteries Heavy Artillery report to Commanding General Dept. East.

Delaware, 1st Regt., Col. Israel P. Wickesham, ordered to Dept. East.

District of Columbia, 1st Regt., Col. G. H. Harries, Chickamauga, Ga.

Florida, 1st Regt., Col. Wm. F. Williams, report to Gen. Shafter.

Georgia, 1st Inf., Col. Alex. R. Lawton, report to Dept. Gulf.

2d Inf., Col. Oscar J. Brown, Tampa.

Light Battery A, Capt. C. G. Bradley, Dept. Gulf.

Light Battery B, Capt. G. P. Walker, Dept. Gulf.

Idaho, 2 Battalions Inf., Lieut. Col. J. W. Jones, San Francisco.

Troop I Cav., Capt. J. T. Brown.

Illinois, 1st Regt., Col. Henry S. Turner, Chickamauga.

2d Inf., Col. G. M. Moulton, Tampa.

Light Battery A, Capt. Phil Yeager, Chickamauga.

3d Regt. Vols., Col. Bennett, ordered to Chickamauga.

4th Regt. Vols., Col. C. Andel, Tampa.

5th Regt. Vols., Col. Culver, Chickamauga.

6th Regt. Vols., Col. D. Jack Foster, Washington.

7th Regt. Vols., Col. Marcus Kavanagh, Washington.

Michigan, 31st Regt. Vols., Col. Cornelius Gardner, Chickamauga.

32d Regt. Vols., Col. Wm. T. McGurkin, Tampa.

33d Regt. Vols., Col. Chas. L. Boynton, Washington.

34th Regt. Vols., Col. Jno. P. Peterman, Washington.

Minnesota, 12th Regt., Col. Jos. Bobleter, Chickamauga.

13th Regt., Col. C. McC. Reeve, San Francisco.

14th Regt., Col. Chas. A. Van Dusen, Chickamauga.

Missouri, Light Battery A, Capt. F. M. Rumbold, Chickamauga, Ga.

1st Inf., Col. Edw. Baidorf, Chickamauga.

2d Inf., Col. W. K. Caffee, Chickamauga.

3d Inf., Col. G. P. Gross, Washington.

4th Inf., Col. Jos. A. Cooley, Washington.

5th Inf., Col. Milton Mone, Chickamauga.

Montana, 1st Regt., Col. H. C. Kessler, San Francisco.

3d U. S. Vol. Cav., Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Lloyd, Chickamauga.

1st Troop, Capt. D. G. Steers, Chickamauga.

Troop M, Capt. J. C. Bond.

Nebraska, 1st Regt., Col. J. R. Beatt, Manila.

2d Regt., Col. C. J. Billa, Chickamauga, Ga.

New Hampshire, 1st Regt., Col. R. F. Rolfe, Chickamauga, Ga.

New York, 1st Regt., Col. T. H. Barker, Dept. East.

2d Regt., Col. E. E. Hardin, Chickamauga, Ga.

3d Regt., Col. G. J. Green, Chickamauga, Ga.

3d Regt., Col. E. M. Hoffman.

22d Regt., Col. Franklin Bartlett, Dept. East.

47th Regt., Col. J. T. Eddy, Dept. East.

12th Regt., Col. R. W. Leonard, Chickamauga, Ga.

14th Regt., Col. F. D. Grant, Chickamauga, Ga.

68th Regt., Col. Sam'l M. Welsh, Jr., Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

71st Regt., Col. F. V. Greene, Lakeland, Fla.

Troop A, Capt. Badgley, Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

Troop C, Capt. B. C. Clayton, Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

8th Regt., Col. Henry Chauncey, Chickamauga, Ga.

60th Regt., Col. Edward Duffy, Chickamauga, Ga.

New Jersey, 1st Regt., Col. E. Campbell, Falls Church, Va.

3d Regt., Col. Benj. A. Lee, Hdqrs. and Cos. B, F, L and I, Pompton Lakes, N. J., and Cos. A, C, D, F, G, H, K, Sandy Hook, N. J.

North Carolina, 1st Regt., Col. J. T. Armfield, Tampa, Fla.

7th Regt. and a Battery, Tampa, Fla.

North Dakota, Two Batteries of Inf., Lieut. W. T. Freeman, Philippines.

Two Troops Cav. to Chickamauga.

Oregon, 2d Regt., Col. O. Summers, Manila.

Ohio, 1st Regt., Col. C. B. Hunt, Chickamauga, Ga.

2d Regt., Col. J. E. Kuert, Chickamauga, Ga.

3d Regt., Col. C. Anthony, Tampa, Fla.

4th Regt., Col. Alonzo Colt, Chickamauga, Ga.

5th Regt., Col. C. Kennon, Tampa, Fla.

9th Regt., Col. W. V. MacMackin, Chickamauga, Ga.

7th Regt., Col. A. L. Hamilton, Falls Church, Va.

8th Regt., Col. C. N. Hard, Falls Church, Va.

9th Batt., (col'd) Maj. C. Young, Falls Church, Va.

1st Art., Maj. C. T. Atwell, Chickamauga, Ga.

12th Regt., Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

13th Regt., Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

1st Regt. Cav., Lieut. Col. M. W. Day, Chickamauga.

Pennsylvania, 1st Regt., Col. W. B. Bowman, Chickamauga, Ga.

2d Regt., Col. B. Porter, Dept. East.

3d Regt., Col. Robert Ralston, Chickamauga, Ga.

4th Regt., Col. D. B. Case, Chickamauga, Ga.

5th Regt., Col. Theo. Birchfield, Chickamauga, Ga.

6th Regt., Col. J. W. Shall, Falls Church, Va.

8th Regt., Col. T. F. Hoffman, Chickamauga, Ga.

9th Regt., Col. C. B. Daugherty, Chickamauga, Ga.

10th Regt., Col. A. L. Hawkins, Manila.

12th Regt., Col. J. B. Corryell, Falls Church, Va.

13th Regt., Col. H. W. Coursin, Falls Church, Va.

14th Regt., Col. W. J. Glenn, Dept. East.

15th Regt., Col. W. A. Kreps, Dept. East.

16th Regt., Col. W. A. Huilings, Chickamauga, Ga.

18th Regt., Col. M. Smith, Dept. East.

Battery A, Capt. Capt. B. H. Wakerton, Newport News.

Battery B, Capt. A. E. Hunt, Chickamauga, Ga.

Battery C, Capt. G. Waters, Newport News.

Sheridan Troop, Capt. J. W. Jones, Dept. East.

Governor's Troop, Capt. Fred. Ott, Dept. East.

1st Troop, Capt. H. Jerome, Dept. East.

Rhode Island, 1st Regt., Col. W. Abbott, Jr., Dept. East.

South Carolina, 1st Batt. Inf., Maj. T. Thomson.

(Continued from page 773.)

ST. LOUIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich (n. a. s.). Address care Navy Department.

ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.

SUPPLY (refrigerator vessel). Address Key West, Fla.

SUWANEE, Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanty. Address Key West, Fla.

TACOMA, Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton. Galveston, Tex.

TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.

THESPIA, Lieut. A. Rust. Navy Yard, New York.

UNCANOOMUCK (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard. Address Key West, Fla.

VIGILANT, Mare Island, Cal.

VIKING, Lieut. H. Minnett. Navy Yard, New York.

VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp. Address Key West, Fla.

VULCAN (unassigned), (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. Address Key West, Fla.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jurgen. Address Key West, Fla.

YANKEE, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. (Northern Patrol Fleet). Address care Navy Department.

YALE (n. a. s.), Capt. W. C. Wise. Address Key West, Fla. Comdr. H. Elmer ordered to be ready to command.

YANTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. (Northern Patrol Fleet). Address Provincetown, Mass.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Asiatic squadron. (See Olympia.) Address Key West, Fla.

Vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service in co-operation with the Navy:

CALUMET, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Address Boston.

CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring, San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM, Capt. C. A. Abbey, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

HAMILTON (n. a. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath. Address Key West, Fla.

HUDSON (n. a. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Address Key West, Fla.

MANNING (n. a. s.), Capt. F. M. Munger. Address Key West, Fla.

MOIRILL (n. a. s.), Capt. H. D. Smith, R. C. S. Address Key West, Fla.

MC-CULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, with Asiatic Squadron. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MC-LANE (n. a. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Address Key West, Fla.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Address Seattle, Wash.

RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, San Francisco, Cal.

WINDOM (n. a. s.), Capt. S. E. Maguire. Address Key West, Fla.

WOODBURY (n. a. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers. Address Key West, Fla.

The port of Hong Kong, China, has been closed for war supplies.

Gen. D. B. Henderson, the veteran one-legged Congressman from Iowa, says: "I think that our experience in the enlistment of soldiers will make the States more liberal towards the National Guard hereafter. I don't think that there is any doubt about this. The greatest effect of the war will be to give attention to the Navy. We will have the strongest kind of a navy hereafter, second only to England. As our commerce grows, our Navy will grow." Gen. Henderson knows what he is talking about. He had to make the fight almost single-handed for the National Guard in the District.

Where are the gallant 50,000 Cubans who were to drive the Spaniards into the sea as soon as we recognized their belligerent rights and permitted them to purchase all of the supplies, arms and equipments they wanted. Their experience recalls the story of the patriotic Irishman. He declared confidentially that there were 100,000 Irishmen organized, drilled, armed and ready for instant insurrection. When asked why they did not rise he replied, "The police won't let us." As the New York "Tribune" says: "All that was asked in behalf of the Cubans, and much more, have been granted. But the promise of the Cubans has not been fulfilled. Now that free permission is given to them to go, men seem no longer eager to invade the island. Now that they are receiving moral countenance and material aid from the United States, the Cuban insurgents seem to be making even less headway than before."

Lieutenant Colonel Cyrus S. Roberts, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., to report to Major General Fitzgibbon Lee, is revoked and he will report to Major General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. V., for duty as Adjutant General of the 2d Army Corps, to relieve Major Henry O. Heistand, A. A. G., U. S. A., who will report to the Adjutant General for duty in his office.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., will report as President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., for examination for promotion. So much of par. 33, S. O. No. 116, May 18, 1898, as relates to First Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art., is revoked.

First Lieutenant Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Virginia and will join his regiment.

Leave of absence granted First Lieutenant H. H. Anderson, Quartermaster 3d Missouri Volunteers extended 23 days.

First Lieutenant Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie.

Cavalry and Captain Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., is appointed to assemble in Washington for the examination of applicants for commissions in the 8th U. S. Vol. Inf. A board to consist of Captain Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., and Captain F. H. Ray, 8th Inf., will assemble in Washington at the call for senior members for the examination for commissions in the 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G., U. S. Vol., is relieved from further duty with the troops at Camp George H. Thomas and will report to Major General of the 5th Army Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Ribble, Judge Adv. U. S. Vol., will report to Major General Jas. F. Wade, 3d Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Judge Advocate of the Corps.

NOMINATIONS OF MAY 26.

SAMUEL W. CAMPBELL, of Colorado, to be First Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment Volunteer Engineers. The nomination of Thomas J. Sullivan, of Colorado, for this office is withdrawn.

HOWARD S. GIDDINGS, of Connecticut, to be Captain in Signal Corps. The nomination of Howard A. Giddings, of Connecticut, for this office is withdrawn.

LIEUTENANT KOSSUTH NILES to be a Lieutenant Commander.

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) F. L. CHAPIN to be a Lieutenant.

DAVID BELL KERR, of Virginia, and CHARLES ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

Special Orders No. 120, May 23, 1898, directing Maj. Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, to report in person to the Commanding General of the troops at Tampa, Fla., is amended to direct him to proceed to Tampa, and assume the duties of purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Secretary Alger said on Wednesday, May 25, that the additional volunteers called for will not be recruited from the National Guard, as were the first 125,000, but that the enlistments will be open. The regulations referred to in the proclamation under which the enlistments will be conducted have not yet been prepared, and it is thought that there is no occasion for hurry in this matter until the full draft called for in the first proclamation has been secured.

The decision to issue an additional call for volunteers was not reached until the Cabinet meeting Tuesday. The call indicates a determination to press the campaign actively and vigorously from now on. A statement, prepared by Adj. Gen. Corbin Wednesday shows that when the Army of the United States is fully organized under existing authority, including to-day's call for 75,000 volunteers, it will consist of 278,500 men, divided as follows:

Regular Army, 62,000; Volunteers from States and Territories, 200,000; three Cavalry Regiments at large, 3,000; ten Infantry Regiments of United States Volunteers (immunes), 10,000; Engineers at large, 3,500. Total, 278,500.

The composition of the First Provisional Army Corps, U. S. V., Maj. Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., now at Chickamauga, is as follows:

First Division, Maj. Gen. Wilson, three Brigades, as follows:

First Brigade, Gen. A. S. Burt commanding; 1st Ohio Inf., Col. Hunt; 3d Wisconsin Inf., Col. Moore; 5th Illinois Inf., Col. Culver.

Second Brigade, Col. C. E. Compton commanding; 4th Ohio Inf., Col. Colt; 3d Illinois Inf., Col. Bennett; 4th Pennsylvania Inf., Col. Case.

Third Brigade, Col. Hulings commanding; 10th Pennsylvania Inf., Lieut. Col. F. Richards; 2d Wisconsin, Col. Born; 15th Indiana Inf., Col. Studebaker.

Second Division, Col. A. K. Arnold Commanding:

First Brigade, Col. Gardner, Senior Officer, commanding; 31st Michigan Inf., Col. Gardner; 3d Pennsylvania Inf., Col. Raulston; 16th Indiana Inf., Col. Gunder.

Second Brigade, Col. B. D. Spillman commanding; 1st West Virginia Inf., Col. Spillman; 15th Indiana Inf., Col. Smith; 6th Ohio Inf., Col. McMacken.

Third Brigade, Col. C. A. Van Duse commanding; 14th

Minnesota Inf., Col. Van Duse; 2d Ohio Inf., Col. Keurt; 1st Pennsylvania Inf., Col. Good.

Third Division, Brig. Gen. J. S. C. Bates commanding:

First Brigade, Col. Bobleter commanding; 1st Illinois Inf., Col. Turner; 12th Minnesota Inf., Lieut. Col. F. G. McCoy; 5th Pennsylvania Inf., Col. Richfield.

Second Brigade, Col. William A. Pew, 8th Massachusetts Inf., Acting Brigadier; 21st Kansas Inf., Col. Thomas G. Fitch; 12th New York Inf., Col. R. W. Leonard; 8th Massachusetts Inf., Lieut. Col. E. W. M. Bailey.

Third Brigade, commanding officer not yet named; 9th Pennsylvania Inf., Col. C. D. Dougherty; 2d Missouri Inf., Col. W. K. Caffey; 1st New Hampshire Inf., Col. Robert H. Rolfe.

Until the complement of Brigadiers has been appointed each brigade is naturally in command of the Senior Colonel.

Maj. Gen. Wm. M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., on May 24, issued orders dividing his command into divisions and brigades as follows:

Fifth Division—1st New Jersey, 2d Ohio, 65th New York, 6th Illinois, 6th Massachusetts, 8th Ohio, 13th Pennsylvania, 12th Pennsylvania, 8th Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Francis L. Guenther, U. S. V.

First Brigade—1st New York, 7th Ohio Vol. Inf., and 65th New York, to be commanded by Col. E. A. Campbell, 1st New Jersey.

Second Brigade—6th Illinois, 6th Massachusetts, 8th Ohio, Col. D. J. Foster, 6th Illinois, commanding.

Third Brigade—13th Pennsylvania, 12th Pennsylvania, 8th Pennsylvania, Col. H. A. Courson, 13th Pennsylvania, commanding.

The 150th Indiana, 6th Pennsylvania and 9th Ohio will until further orders remain unattached and report direct to corps headquarters.

Troops A and C of New York, were ordered to report at Gen. Graham's headquarters, to perform special duty.

Maj. E. Vollrath, 8th Ohio, has been appointed Provost Marshal.

A number of railroad accidents have taken place at different points which has resulted in the death of some four volunteers and the serious injury of eight more. The accidents were mainly due to rear end collisions.

NOMINATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER COMMISSIONS.

Nominations to the Senate, May 27: To be Brigadier Generals, Colo. Robert H. Hall, 4th U. S. Inf.; Edwin V. Sumner, 7th U. S. Cav.; Peter C. Haines, C. E.; George L. Gillespie, C. E.; Marcus P. Miller, 3d U. S. Art.; Jacob Kline, 21st U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Colo. Oswald H. Ernst, C. E.; Lord Wheaton, 20th U. S. Inf.; Arthur MacArthur, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Art.; John C. Gilmore, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Wallace F. Randolph, 3d U. S. Art.; Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, Insp. Gen.

Frederick D. Grant, New York; Harrison Gray Otis, California; Henry M. Duffield, Michigan; Charles King, Wisconsin; Lucius F. Hubbard, Minnesota; George A. Garretson, Ohio; William W. Gordon, Georgia; John A. Wiley, Pennsylvania; Wm. A. Bancroft, Massachusetts; Wm. J. McKee, Indiana; Francis V. Greene, New York; Charles Fitzsimmons, Illinois; Joseph K. Hudson, Kansas; James Rush Lincoln, Iowa; Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Asst. Adj. Gen.

FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE SIGNAL CORPS.

To be Captains: John Binman, Illinois; Geo. W. Butler, Maine; Thos. F. Clark, Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. Gustav W. S. Stevens, 6th U. S. Art.; Frank Lyman, Jr., Iowa; George R. Giger, Ohio; Frank L. Martin, California; Frederick T. Leigh, New York.

To be 1st Lieutenants: Charles E. Fellow, New York; Geo. H. Tilly, Montana; Howard D. Coe, Ohio; Chas. H. Martin, Illinois; Patrick W. Crawford, Arkansas; Chas. E. Walker, Maine; Alvar G. Thompson, New York; Edward W. Winfield, Arkansas.

To be Second Lieutenants: Wm. E. Davies, Montana; Jos. D. Wood, Ohio; Elmo C. Lee, Arkansas; Don A. Palmer, Minnesota; Walter S. Volkmar, Sergeant Signal Corps; Chas. E. Gilborn, Jr., Oregon; Albert J. Dillon, Florida; Frank P. Tate, Tennessee; Wm. Mitchell, Wisconsin.

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Sample, 15th U. S. Inf., to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain: Cyril W. King, Iowa; Leads V. Williams, Ohio; Edward E. Robbins, Pennsylvania.

To be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain: John F. Whitworth, Pennsylvania.

To be Additional Paymasters: Benj. F. Havens, Indiana; James B. Houston, Connecticut.

Bids for supplying 7,700 tons of armor for the battle-ships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin were opened at the Navy Department May 24. There were only two bidders, the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, and the Bethlehem Steel Works, of Bethlehem, Pa. The Bethlehem Company submitted a proposal for furnishing all the armor for the Alabama under construction at Cramps's shipyards, and the Carnegie Company for furnishing all the armor for the Wisconsin, being built at San Francisco. On the third ship, the Illinois, at Newport News, Va., the companies divided on the bids, each taking two of the four groups of armor. The companies did not go below the limit of \$400 a ton for every ton wanted, making the contract price \$3,080,000.

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BIRTHS.

COPPING.—May 24, 1898, at Governors Island, N. Y., to the wife of Hospital Steward John B. Copping, U. S. A., a daughter—Victoria Page Copping.

LEWIS.—At Washington, D. C., May 16, 1898, to the wife of Mr. Fielding Lewis, of South McAllister, Indian Territory, a daughter; grandchild of Col. George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., retired.

MARRIED.

DOWNE-NICHOLSON.—At Quincy, Mass., May 21, 1898, Lieut. John Downes, U. S. N., to Mrs. Henrietta Wise Nicholson.

HOFFER-DODSON.—At Ithaca, N. Y., May 21, 1898, by the Rev. William Elliott Griffiths, Mrs. Belle Willson Dodson to Lieut. Jay Edgar Hoffer, U. S. A. No cards.

LONGAN-LUCKETT.—At Sedalia, Mo., May 16, 1898, Lieut. R. E. Longan, 11th Inf., to Miss Sue McGiffin Luckett, at Sedalia, Mo., on the evening of May 16, 1898.

PIKE-ALGER.—At Washington, D. C., May 18, 1898, Mr. Chas. B. Pike, of Chicago, to Miss Frances A. Alger, daughter of the Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War.

DIED.

CONANT.—At New Orleans, La., May 10, 1898, F. A. Conant, father-in-law of Chief Engr. D. McC. French, Revenue Cutter Service.

HOYT.—At Greenwich, Conn., May 17, 1898, Elizabeth S. Hoyt, mother of Mrs. David Perry.

LOWE.—At Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1898, Gen. William Warren Lowe, formerly Major, 6th U. S. Cav.

PRAY.—At Salem, Mass., May 19, 1898, Thomas J. Pray, Mate U. S. Navy from May 16, 1862, to June 29, 1864.

SCHOFFIELD.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1898, Rev. James V. Schoffeld, brother of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schoffeld, U. S. A.

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Mail advices from Hong Kong state that Admiral Dewey assembled his squadron in Mirs Bay because it is a Chinese port in the vicinity of Hong Kong, but just beyond British jurisdiction. The crews of the transports Zafiro and Nanshan, transferred from the British to the American flag, were engaged by the United States Naval authorities, receiving double pay during the time of their engagement. The Captain and Chief Engineer of the Zafiro were retained in the service of the China and Manilla S. S. Co. The chief officer, A. M. Whitton, was engaged as Captain, and W. D. Pridoux as Chief Officer. The engineers are Messrs. C. McQuillan and D. McCrae. The Zafiro has a speed of from 12 to 14 knots, and will be an exceedingly useful boat. The following are the officers of the Nanshan: Captain E. F. Stovell, Chief Officer Thomas, Second Officer Angus, Chief Engineer J. Pender, Second Engineer D. Baldwin, Third Engineer W. O. Dowson. The Zafiro and Nanshan cleared for Guam, a Spanish island in the Ladroneas. Sir William Robinson, who has recently completed his term of six years as Governor of Hong Kong, insists that it is essential to the defence of Hong Kong that England should secure possession of Mirs Bay, where our squadron assembled. He says: "So long as the fleet is in Hong Kong we are safe enough, but if our ships were suddenly called away—say to the north—Hong Kong is perfectly open to attack from the Kowloon side of the harbor, which is less than a mile between. Any foreign Power occupying Mirs Bay and the Kowloon Heights could easily reduce the Hong Kong forts in a very short time. Ten thousand foreign troops landing on the other side of the Kowloon hills from Mirs Bay could speedily blow Hong Kong to pieces. By the acquisition of Mirs Bay and the nine miles of Kowloon opposite to Victoria, Hong Kong might, I should think, be rendered impregnable."

R. Farmer Leland, formerly of an English regiment of troopers, is quoted as saying: "The first thing that hits a man in tropical swamps is dysentery, but we put Angostura bitters in our drinking water and dosed ourselves with quinine, and although my regiment had just been ordered out and the men were pretty green, the fevers didn't bother us much. The English surgeons are great believers in Angostura and quinine, and in the tropics the men are dosed on these drugs continually on general principles."

The present war promises a political future to many of those who enlist under the flag. Not only does it offer possibilities to Presidential aspirants, but also to those who would serve their country in the Cabinet. Nor is this all. Judging from the number of the survivors of the Civil War who are now National Legislators, we shall have an unusually large crop of Congressmen as a result of the Spanish imbroglio. Nine Presidents have entered the White House by way of the Army. We have not yet had a sailor President, but we have given undying fame to men like Paul Jones, Perry, Decatur and Farragut; and Commo. Dewey's name is already a household word. A great General is always a popular favorite, whether or not he reaches the Presidency. And unless all signs fail, the present Cuban war will give us several new candidates for White House honors. Five Secretaries of War, thirty of the present Senators, and seventy-one members of the lower House served in various capacities in the Army or Navy, North or South, during the Civil War. Speaker Reed was an Acting Paymaster in the Navy.

The 2d N. Y. Volunteers, Col. E. E. Hardin, left Hempstead camp for Chickamauga May 18. This command is a fine body of men, composed of separate companies, and went to the front fully provided, and without delay.

The 65th N. Y. Volunteers, Col. S. M. Welsh, of Buffalo, which left Hempstead on May 19 for Falls City, Va., also made a record for itself in getting away fully provided for, and without confusion. Col. Welsh saw to it that transportation was provided for ahead of time, and that his men were properly rationed, and further its camp was left properly "policed"—something no departing regiment had done.

The Navy Department has appointed another prize commissioner in the person of Lieut. Commander S. Hubbard, who will be located at New York to aid in the disposition of any prizes brought into that port.

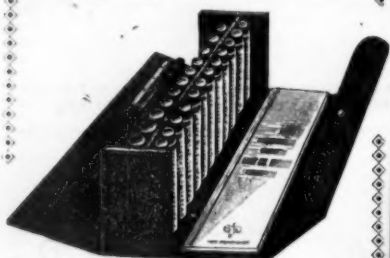
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GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.

The New York "Herald," in a sketch of Gen. Merritt, says: "Gen. Merritt won fame and honor as Sheridan's chief officer in the great battles of the war. He was an unrelenting warrior, once fighting nine battles in ten successive days. His military career is more or less on record, but of his private life little has been given to the public."

"Gen. Wesley Merritt's father, John Willis Merritt, was a New York lawyer, having an office at No. 134 Nassau street, when the boy was born, December 1, 1836, at No. 67 North Moore street. He was one of eight brothers. Twenty months later the law office was at No. 2 Spruce street, the family having removed to Brooklyn."

"When Wesley was four years old his father, having a large and increasing family, abandoned law for agriculture and bought a farm at "Looking Glass Prairie," near Belleville, Ill., not far from St. Louis. Young Merritt attended the school of the Christian Brothers, a Catholic institution, at Belleville. The Merritts were not of that faith, but they sent the boy thither because it was a good school. Later he worked on the farm for three years, helping his brothers raise corn and pork, for which that section has always been famous."

"Young Merritt often drove the farm team seventeen miles to town, getting only fifteen cents a bushel for his corn. Everything that a farmer produced in those days was cheap as dirt, and there being little money in circulation pasteboard checks circulated between merchants

and farmers in some localities, and their merchandise seemed high because it took so much corn and pork to pay for it."

"Being a lawyer and a man of a literary turn of mind, the boy's father aspired to do something besides raising corn. He started a local evening newspaper at Belleville, called the 'Advocate,' and later a weekly of the same name at Lebanon. Both were Douglas democratic organs, and, like most of the Democratic journals of that day, were for territorial extension, the annexation of Texas and the settlement of the vexed and formidable 'Oregon question,' by taking possession of the country clear to the Pacific Ocean."

"Young Merritt helped his father and brothers publish this kind of a Democratic newspaper. He mastered the business of running a country newspaper, taking his turn in looking after petty details, besides learning to set type and becoming an expert printer while but a boy. At the age of 16 he went to read law in the office of Judge Haynie, in Salem. He was making rapid progress when Governor Bissell, then a member of Congress, secured him a cadetship for West Point."

"Said Gen. Merritt to a 'Herald' reporter yesterday: 'Up to that time I had no idea of ever becoming a soldier. My ambition was to be a good lawyer and politician, and enter public life. I believed that my forte lay in the direction of discussion and public speaking. However, when my father pointed out the great advantages of a West Point education, a careful consideration of the subject in the light of his experience and arguments convinced me of his wisdom. I accepted his views

and entered West Point. At that particular time the course of study at the Military Academy was five years. I got along very well. I did not stand high in my class except in English; was rather slow in mathematics. I think I was in the only full five year class ever graduated from that institution."

"It is a singular commentary on the fortunes of war and public life that in the Army of the Shenandoah was a modest, fearless Major known as McKinley. He is now President of the United States and has appointed 'the General' to carry peace and reform to the Philippine Islands. Gen. Merritt's friends say he is a man fully equipped for the great mission. On his return from Washington he remarked: 'I always liked McKinley. I knew him in the war, and when I met him in the White House yesterday I was profoundly impressed—most favorably impressed—with all his views of what is most needed to establish good government in the Philippines. The President is a fair-minded, honest man, and it is a pleasure to serve under him in an enterprise of so vast importance to our country and the world.'"

A Japanese cruiser, which arrived at Hong Kong Monday from Manila, reported that Adm. Montojo was awaiting trial by court martial for alleged incompetency during the engagement with the United States squadron, and that the Captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Calao, afterwards captured by the American warships, was to be shot for not making resistance. This shows that the report that Adm. Montojo was killed by the angry populace was not true.

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Sec. 4. That when recruited to their war strength, the President may add one 2d Lieutenant to each troop of cavalry and company of infantry, and one 1st Lieutenant and one 2d Lieutenant to each battery of artillery; such officers to be filled by promotions by seniority in the respective arms of the service and by appointments as prescribed by existing law.

Sec. 5. That to facilitate the recruitment to their war strength, of troops, batteries and companies, the President, in his discretion, may authorize each or any regiment of the Army to draw its recruits from such State or States as may be designated by him. Provided, That

each State and Territory shall first be allotted its proportional quota of such recruits, the recruits thus obtained to be credited as a part of the quota of troops called for by the United States from any State so designated.

Sec. 6. That in time of war the President shall cause the batteries of artillery authorized by law to be organized as heavy or field artillery, as in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require.

Sec. 7. That in time of war the pay proper of enlisted men, shall be increased twenty per centum over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law: Provided, That in war time no additional increased compensation shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duty: Provided further, That any soldier who deserts shall, besides incurring the penalties now attaching to the crime of desertion, forfeit all right to pension which he might otherwise have acquired: And provided also, That no bounty or money-gratuity shall be paid by State or local authorities to a soldier as an inducement to enlist in the United States military service under the provisions of this act.

The following are among the supplies being shipped from San Francisco for the use of the United States

forces at Manila: Tea, apples, apricots, bacon, cheese, chocolate, coffee, green corn, gelatine, deviled ham, lard, macaroni, milk, oatmeal, oysters, canned peaches, pears, American peas, canned pigs' feet, damsons, prunes in tins, salmon, sardines, soups, starch, sugar, currant jelly, lime juice, mustard, olive oil, olives, chile peppers, assorted pickles, sauce, pipes, smoking and chewing tobacco, toilet, castile and ivory soap, borax, metal polish, trousers buttons, darning needles, pins, thread, envelopes, ink, papers, penholders, pens, pencils, basins, blacking, brooms, nail, tooth and hair brushes, can openers, combs, handkerchiefs, indelible ink, matches, shoe strings and towels.

A gentleman in St. Louis has written to Gen. G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the Army, suggesting the use of the following remedy for the bites of mosquitoes, black flies, and sand flies, or other insect pests with which our soldiers are likely to be bothered in warm climates. Mr. Foley, who gives the recipe, has had experience in our Civil War and in Canada: Olive or cottonseed oil mixed with enough North Carolina tar to give the mixture the consistency of ordinary cream. Apply to exposed parts a few times during the day or before retiring.

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Nearly all the officers have been detached and the vessels laid up, except the Bache and Blake, at work in the vicinity of Key West, Fla.

A correspondent, referring to the home life of Rear Admiral Sampson, writes: "His home life is made delightful by a lovely wife, who is young, attractive looking and an interested worker in the Woman's Army and Navy League. Mrs. Sampson is now at Glen Ridge,

N. J., with her two little boys, Ralph and Harold. Mrs. Smith, wife of Roy Smith, U. S. N.; Mrs. Jackson, wife of Ensign R. H. Jackson, U. S. N.; Misses Nannie and Olive Sampson are daughters of the distinguished sailor by a former marriage. No man more opposite in temperament to the enemy he has gone out to meet than Adml. Sampson could be imagined. Anglo-Saxon deliberation tinges his every thought and movement. His brain is charged with calculation that annihilates."

At a luncheon given in London May 18, in connection with a dress rehearsal of the Royal Military Tournament, Col. Oliphant, who presided, proposed the health of Capt. James A. Bates, U. S. A., retired, who was present, and the American Army. The toast was drunk amid enthusiasm. In reply Capt. Bates said he had never expected to stand before the British army, in the presence of illustrious British soldiers, responding to the health of the American Army engaged with a foreign foe, and thanked the British for the kind sympathy they were all giving the Americans day by day. His remarks were vigorously cheered.

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"George, George!"
"Well, what is it now?"
"Did you lock all the doors?"
"Yes."
"And let the dog loose?"
"Yes."
"And put the chain across the back gate?"
"Yes."
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"Ye-es."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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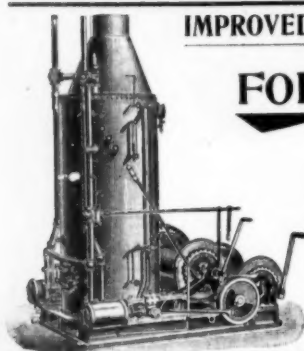
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